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The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1790. [NUMB. 19.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

G O O D S.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

Miscellany.

ON IDLENESS.

THE hebrews have a saying among them, "That he who does not bring his son up to business makes him a thief."—Idleness they look upon as the ground of all evil, whether public or private, for the mind of man will be employed, and rather than do nothing, it will work mischief.

The partheans were such enemies to idleness, that they did not suffer their children to eat till they had sweated at their exercises; and Scipio, surnamed Nasica, fearing peace should introduce this bane into the commonwealth of Rome, said, that he looked upon the romans (after the destruction of Carthage) to be in greater danger than they ever had been: for they had no enemies.

Idleness was esteemed a more terrible enemy to the state than Carthage had been, tho' that commonwealth had reduced the romans to the greatest extremity.

There are some who actually profess idleness, who boast they have done nothing, and thank their stars they have nothing to do, and whose existence cannot be called any other than a mere nothing; who wake each morn but to enable them to sleep at night; whose study is only indolence, who live in a state of stupidity, & who, when they cease to breathe, cannot be said to die, as they never could be said to have lived.

There are numbers contaminated with this vice, yet, think themselves entirely free from it: he who spends his whole time in the stable and on the course—he who is ever found with cards or dicebox in his hand—he too that flies to a bottle or a strumpet, to kill thought and prevent time's laying heavy on his hands; and those ladies that pass their time in talking scandal; and, when that fails, divert their time in impertinent visits to shopkeepers, asking a thousand questions, and tumbling over their goods without even a thought of purchasing any, these may well be ranked among the idle. He that neglects his duty and real employment, naturally endeavors to fill his mind with something that would bar out the reflections of his own folly; and does any thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence that he may keep himself in his own favor.

Solon introduced a severe law into his commonwealth against idleness, and the aeropagites (judges in criminal cases) were very vigilent in inquiring into the life and manners of every particular subject, and in seeing this law put into execution, as may be seen by the following story:

There were at Athens two poor young men, Mendemus and Asclespides, who were greatly addicted to the study of philosophy; they had no visible means of support, yet kept up their flesh and colour, looking hale, well, and in good case. The judges had information given them of the retired life of those two, and of their not having any thing to live on, nor apparently doing any thing to maintain them; consequently, as they could not live without sustenance, they must have some clandestine means of subsisting. On this information the young men were summoned before the judges, and ordered to answer to the charge; one of the accused saying, little credit was given to what a man could urge in his own defence, it being natural to believe that every criminal will either deny or extenuate the crime he is charged with, and as a testimony of a disinterested person was not liable to suspicion, he desired a certain baker, whom he named, might be summoned to answer for them. The baker being come, he declared that the young men under examination, took it by turns to grind his corn every night, and that for the night's work he every morning paid the young man who ground at his mill a drachma (or groat.) The judge surprised at their abstinence and industry, ordered two hundred drachmas to be paid them out of the public treasury.

Had we these judges among us, how many cheats and sharpers, who live by defrauding the unwary public, would be obliged to lay aside the name of a gentleman, and work for their livelihood in an honest manner? and how many fine ladies and gentlemen, whose whole time is taken up in doing nothing, would be condemned to some severe penance, which would perhaps awaken them to a sense of their being reasonable beings? How happy for us would it be if there were laws against idleness, such as would oblige every man to give an account of his time, and be answerable for his way of life.

Seneca says, we all complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either spent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or else in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, yet acting as if there would be no end to them. We wish away whole years, and travel through time as through a country filled with many wastes and wilds, which we fain would hurry over that we may arrive at those several settlements or imaginary points of rest, which may seem dispersed up and down.

Every member of society is under a tacit obligation to contribute to the general good; he is unjust if he does not, and ought to be looked upon as a burdensome member; and as he will do nothing for the public, ought to receive no protection from it. T. V.

A Negro fellow being strongly suspected of having stolen goods in his possession, was taken before a certain justice of the peace in Philadelphia, and charged with the offence.—The fellow was so hardened as to acknowledge the fact; and, to add to his guilt, had the audacity to make the following speech: Massa justice, me know me got dem tings from Tom dare—and me tink Tom teal um too—but what den, massa? dey be only piccaninny corkscrew and piccaninny knife—one cost sixpence and de tudder a shilling—and me pay Tom for dem honestly, massa. "A very pretty story, truly," said the justice—"you knew they were stolen, and yet alledge in excuse that you paid honestly for them—I'll teach you better law than that, sirrah!—Don't you know Cæsar, that the receiver is as bad as the thief? You must be sincerely whipt, you black rascal you!" Berry well, massa, says Cæsar, if de black rascal be whipt for buying tolen goods, me hope de white rascal be whipt too for same ting, when me catch him. "To be sure," rejoined his worship. Well den, says Cæsar, here be Tom's massa, hold him fast, constable, he buy Tom as me buy de piccaninny knife and de piccaninny corkscrew—he knew berry well Tom be tolen from his fadder and mudder, de knife and de corkscrew have neder.

Whether it was that his worship, as well as Tom's master, were smote in the same instant, with the justice, or the severity, of Cæsar's application, we know not; but after a few minutes pause, Cæsar was discharged, and the action dismissed.

A Certain english philosopher pretended, in opposition to doctor Franklin, that blunt conductors were the only safe ones. The king of Greatbritain, during the war, changed the sharp conductors of his palace into blunt ones, as though he disdained to owe his safety to an enemy's invention. This he persisted in, notwithstanding the royal society's public condemnation of the pretended improvement—This anecdote caused the following epigram:

While you, great George, for safety hunt,
And sharp conductors change for blunt,
Tho nation's out of joint:
Franklin a wiser course pursues;
And all your thunder fearless views,
By keeping to the point.

A late Portsmouth (Newhampshire) paper asserts the following to be a fact.

A gentleman of this town, famous for his

poetical and musical talents, was one day diverting himself by a solo on the violin. He had not played long, before a mouse, attracted by the musick, crept from a crevice in a corner of the room, and came and seated itself on its hind legs immediately between the gentleman's feet, and there remained with its head erect, until the gentleman concluded, when it very politely withdrew.

Foreign Affairs.

BELGIC PROVINCES.

THE last stand of the belgic troops is the defence of the passage of the Meuse, from the frontiers of french Luxemburgh to the city of Namur, its banks are lined by the forces of the insurgents.

The austrian army, flushed with its successes, attempted to force a passage on the 27th at Hasteres, but were repulsed with no inconsiderable loss. From that day to the 30th, no day passed without skirmishes, the event of which was uniformly inauspicious to the austrian arms.

The successful defence of the passage of the Meuse, has afforded to the belgic administration leisure to recover from the consternation and dismay which the late rapid succession of defeats had inspired.

Meanwhile the states of Westflanders, little solicitous about the fate of their gallant and illfated countryman Vandermersch, have expressed in a dispatch addressed to congress, the most indignant disapprobation of the honest, though irregular attempt to deliver him. The people and garrison of Menin, dispirited by the reproof of their representatives, have desisted from their enterprize and the last hopes of the gallant Vandermersch, seem to have perished!

England.

LONDON, *July* 13. The spaniards for several months past have been pouring troops into all their Westindia islands.

A large fleet of spanish ships have been seen lately steering their course for Hispaniola.

The spanish fleet is reported to be well manned, and in much greater force than was at first expected.

Four hanoverian regiments are destined for Gibralter, to join and assist the defence of that garrison. Of course every thing wears each day a greater semblance of hostility.

The congress, for a general pacification on the continent, is confidently said to be suddenly broken up; & the minister of the king of Prussia has retured to his court *re infecta*. Should this be true, which we are warranted at present to believe, the treaty about Nootkasound will of course go to the ground, and a general war be inevitable.

It is likewise said, that in consequence of affairs taking this turn, six regiments of hessians and hanoverians are taken up for the service of Greatbritain.

On Tuesday last, at Aix la Chapelle, of a paralytic stroke, died the gallant veteran of the rock, lord Heathfield.

July 17. On Tuesday evening a special messenger arrived from Berlin, with dispatches from his prussian majesty's envoy extraordinary at our court, and on Wednesday his excellency waited on the minister, and in his master's name, made a formal demand of the stipulated succours, agreeable to the treaty of defensive alliance subsisting between the two nations.

Ten ships of the line are said to be the aid required, to sail with all possible expedition for the Baltic, evidently with a view of awing the united fleets of Russia, and preventing a further discomfiture of the naval armaments under the command of the king of Sweden, and the duke of Sudermania.

Whenever this event takes place, the danish squadron will immediately put to sea, in support of their ally, the empress of Russia, and a general war must ensue.

This proceeding may be explained by the situation of the two contending powers in the Baltic. The swedish gallies and troops under the command of the king of Sweden, are now anchored off Wyburg, the capital of russian Finland: to this harbor, after the actions of the 3d and 4th of last month, the duke of Sudermania's fleet made sail, in order to support the gallies.——With a view, however, of compeling them to a convention; the principle force of Russia, by land and sea, are collected to that spot.

The situation of Sweden appearing thus alarming, the king of Prussia has assumed a new line of conduct; in his own territories the most vigorous system has been determined on, and his allies, England and Holland, have been resorted to.

THE PROPHET.

The city of Chester has lately been honored with the appearance of a prophet. The conversation and behaviour of this man overstep the usual bounds of eccentricity; he says the millenium commenced five years ago, and that he foretold it several years before: the Messiah he declares is now at Lambath, by whom he is appointed a missionary. He says, he has given up a place in the customs of five hundred pounds per annum, to embrace this more profitable appointment. He has with him several printed posting bills, which he leaves at public houses by way of proclamation. Several letters have been put into the postoffice by him, directed, "For the Messiah, Lambath." It is extraordinary, that the conversation of this man, on every other subject, evinces a highly rational and well-informed mind, enriched with a knowledge of several of the living languages, but, alas! touch this his favorite string, however slightly, and his mental faculties immediately lose their harmony, get out of tune, and fall into discord and derangement. His appearance is decent and respectable.

United Columbia.

Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, *Sept.* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the printers of this paper, dated July 27.

"MAJOR DOUGHTY, of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by general Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tennassee on the Ohio, and is assisted by a number of Chickasaw warriors. This measure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much safer; and if another fort was established on the Tennassee, at the mouth of Duckriver, the distance not being over sixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the southern states, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of Frenchbroad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duckriver in four or five days."

FREDERICKTOWN, *Sept.* 24. On Thursday evening the 26th of last month, a gentleman from Chambers' furnace, stopped at a tavern in Chambersburgh, and requested the master of the house to have his horse taken care of, intending to stay till the next morning: this request was complied with to some purpose; for in the middle of the night the landlord decamped, taking the gentleman's horse and saddle-bags, and proceeded to this town, where he stopped upwards of an hour; he then set off for Georgetown, crossed the ferry, and went towards Alexandria, with as little concern (to appearance) as if he had made a fair and judicious purchase of the property he had so meanly taken away from the credulous and unwary traveller.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Sept.* 11. *Extract of a letter from Sainteustatia, June* 19. "Thursday evening exhibited a very awful and tremendous scene to the inhabitants of this island—a most severe storm of thunder and lightning, attended with heavy rain and squalls of wind. The house of mr. Arrendell, on the hill, was struck and very much shattered by the lightning; we are very happy to observe, that no lives were lost, that we have yet heard of. A part of the hill was washed down, and the new patch rendered almost impassable, by chasms formed by the wash of rain. The earth, rubbish, &c. came down the hill with such velocity as to stop up the doors of many of the houses on the bay, and which required several hours labor to effect a passage for opening them, the dirt being in some places three feet above the surface.

"A boat belonging to a schooner in the road, was driven out to sea in one of the squalls, with a white man and negro on board, and has not since been heard of."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Yonkers.

"An attempt was made by an indian, to set fire to the barn of mr. Jackson, of this neighborhood. It was about the hour of ten, and the night exceedingly dark, when mr. Jackson, according to custom, taking his gun, went to see if all was well with his cattle, as the wolves have lately been very mischievous. On his approaching the barn, he heard the strokes of a flint and steel, and on proceeding further, he perceived an indian preparing to set fire to a quantity of straw, which was lying in a corner of the barn. Mr. Jackson, through the darkness of the night, was obliged to direct his shot for the fire, as he could not clearly see the indian. On the discharge of the piece the indian ran, and mr. Jackson fearing he might, with some of his companions, make a more mischievous attempt that night, kept a strict watch with some of his neighbours till morning. When the daylight approached they discovered the tinderbox, &c. and a quantity of blood, which they followed about two hundred yards, when they found the savage, who had apparently expired but a very few moments before their discovering him."

A letter from Auxcayes, dated August 3.

The inhabitants of this place suspecting, from the contents of some intercepted letters from the general at Portauprince, to monsieur Codere, late major of the cape regiment, (containing some particulars of his proceedings at that place and Saintmark's) that there was some secret plan in agitation, which might prove fatal to them, if not timely prevented, assembled a large body of horse and foot, and repaired to Codere's plantation, with the determination of bringing him to town, dead or alive. As they were passing one of his canefields, they were fired on by Codere and his negroes, who had secreted themselves in that place: they received no injury from the fire, but immediately returned it with interest, and killed some of the negroes; after which they set fire to the cane, by which means Codere was taken prisoner, and brought into town, under a strong guard, and lodged in the guardhouse. It was with the greatest difficulty that the council and leading men could restrain the enraged populace from making an immediate sacrafice of their unhappy prisoner: but they were at last prevailed upon to agree to his standing trial by the law; he was then removed, under a strong guard, to the common goal, till matters could be arranged for his trial; but while the council was deliberating on the most proper mode of proceeding, the people grew outrageously impatient, threatening the judges, that if they did not *find him guilty*, and deliver him up that night, their lives should answer for it; however, before they could give an answer to these enraged men, the poor unhappy prisoner was seized by another party, taken from the prison, and seated in a chair in the public market place: the instant the council and major were apprized of his situation, they abandoned the church, [the place designed for his trial] and in vain strove to rescue him from the fury of the populace; they were not permitted to approach him, the major excepted, who in vain essayed to appease their resent-

ment, and ſave the priſoner; nothing could be heard but the cry of —" *kill him!*" They attempted to bring lights, to which the mob objected, declaring he ſhould die in the dark. As the people were all in arms, it was apprehended many lives would be loſt; but ſo intent were they on wreaking their vengeance on the illfated Codere, that they abandoned the idea of further miſchief. About ſeven o'clock in the evening, after great altercation, one of the rabble ſtabbed him with a bayonet; another, with a cutlaſs, levelled him to the ground, whilſt others diſcharged the contents of their muſkets into his body; his head was then cut off, and kicked about the marketplace with the moſt ſavage barbarity; all his bones were broken, and his body cut and mangled in a manner too ſhocking to relate; they then dragged his bloody corpſe to the water ſide, where it remained until a prieſt obtained liberty to take two negro criminals from the goal, to aſſiſt at its burial. Monſieur Codere was a very opulent planter, and has left an amiable wife, and ſeven children, to lament the ſeverity of his fate.

Maſſachuſetts.

PORTLAND, *Aug.* 23. On the 5th inſtant, the houſe of William Wedgery, eſq. of New Glouceſter, was ſet on fire by James Tool and Francis Hilton, two apprentice boys; the firſt of whom is ſeventeen and the other ſixteen years of age.

By accounts that we have been able to collect, it appears, that on the 5th inſt. mr. Wedgery ordered the two lads to go down into the meadow and rake ſome hay: that mr. Wedgery ſoon after followed, found them idle and flogged them. He tarried with them about half an hour and left them. After his departure, the boys had ſome converſation with each other on the ſubject, concluded that they had been injured by their maſter, and came to a determination to be revenged on him. Tool propoſed firſt to kill a cow—then a horſe; and afterwards to knock down mr. Wedgery himſelf with a hoe, if he ever came again into the field to flog them: but Hilton would not agree to any of theſe propoſals. Tool then ſuggeſted an idea of ſetting fire to the houſe; to which Hilton conſented; and the more readily, as by this means he thought it probable that his indentures would be deſtroyed. It was accordingly agreed that on the night of the 14th inſt. the buſineſs ſhould be accompliſhed; but finding a young woman up, who lived in the houſe, it was found neceſſary to poſtpone it till the next evening.—On the 15th, a quantity of punk, or touchwood, was prepared, and about duſk was ſet on fire, and when they went to bed was taken up ſtairs with them. Betwixt 8 and 9 o'clock, the fire was communicated by Tool to a large quantity of hemp which was depoſited in the chambers. The room was inſtantly in flames, and the lads obliged to leave it. They took care, however, firſt to awake and take with them two of mr. Wedgery's children, who ſlept in the ſame chamber. They then alarmed mr. Wedgerry and his family, and ran to the neighbors and called on them for aſſiſtance. From ſome ſuſpicious circumſtances, mr. Wedgery was induced on the 16th to examine the boys; and with ſome difficulty the above facts were *drawn* from young Hilton. On the 16th they were both committed to goal in this town. Since their commitment, it has been aſſerted by Tool, perhaps with an intention to paliate their offence, that mr. Wedgery was extremely cruel in his conduct towards them: and that he flogged them often and very ſeverely. Mr. Wedgery's loſs is ſaid to be heavy indeed. It is ſuppoſed that his houſe, and the property conſumed with it, were worth upwards of 1000 dollars.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated September 6.

" Strange as it may ſeem, the following is related here for a fact.—A gentleman who reſides in Darby (ſeven miles from this place) has a dog, who every morning goes down to the river, and ſcarely ever fails of bringing home with him *a large catfiſh.* Sometime ago the owner made a journey to Pittſburgh, about 320 miles diſtant, in company with the dog. By ſome accident, or poſſibly being weary of remaining too long at Pittſburgh, the dog ſeparated from his maſter and came home alone, to the great diſtreſs of the family, who from this circumſtance imagined he muſt have been killed, or at leaſt met with ſome fatal accident. The maſter's fortunate arrival, however, a few days after, relieved them from their anxiety, and left them to admire the ſagacity of a dog who has not only *the ſurpriſing faculty of catching fiſh*, but could find his way alone 320 miles thro' a ſtrange country *without the leaſt knowledge of geography, or any other of the arts or ſciences commonly taught in our ſchools.*"

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, October 4.

A war between the republic of Genoa and the king of Sardinia ſeems inevitable. Both ſides are arming and preparing to make repriſals.

By authentic letters from Liſbon, there is advice, that the whole kingdom of Portugal is under the greateſt alarm at the apprehenſions of a war, in which family alliances and religious principles may involve them, to the ruin of their commercial intereſts. The engliſh merchants reſident in that country are alſo under ſimilar apprehenſions.

From the Newyork daily advertiſer, Sept. 22.

By captain Service, who arrived on Sunday from Saintpeterſburgh, we are informed, that a ſevere engagement between the ruſſian and ſwediſh fleets took place off Wyburg the latter end of June—that the former had taken and ſunk five ſail of the line and two frigates of the latter—the king of Sweden it is ſaid had a narrow eſcape from being taken. Captain Service mentions that there was a rumour of this intelligence at Croonſtandt before his departure, but when he touched at Copenhagen he obtained the above particulars of the event.

From the gazette of the united ſtates, Sep. 22.

As we can get nothing deciſive reſpecting peace or war from Greatbritain by accounts as late as 26th July—and the intelligence from Spain, from various quarters, wears a pacific aſpect—we may pretty ſafely conclude that theſe two nations will not cut each other's throat at preſent, for a few acres of moonſhine at Nootkaſound; this idea is ſtrengthened when we reflect that the ſeaſon is too far advanced for extenſive operations either by ſea or land.

The aſſembly of France has decreed, that the property of the proteſtant fugitives that had been confiſcated, ſhall be reſtored to their heirs.

Died, on Tueſday laſt, mr. Caleb Howard, of this town, after a long and diſtreſſing illneſs.

STRONG & PORTER

Have for ſale, at their ſtore oppoſite the printingoffice in Bennington,

A general aſſortment of dry GOODS, and GROCERY;

Which they will diſpoſe of very cheap for ready pay.

WANTED immediately, a faithful good workman, as a journeyman at the clothier's buſineſs. Alſo a likely boy, fifteen or ſixteen years of age, as an apprentice to ſaid buſineſs. MOSES SAGE.

Bennington, Sept. 27, 1790. 19t1

ELEAZER COFFEEN, taylor,

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has removed from Shaftſbury to the ſouth part of Mancheſter, on the poſt road, near maj. Eli Brownſon's, where he carries on his buſineſs as uſual; and for ready pay in caſh or wheat, will for ſix months next enſuing, faithfully execute for all who favor him with their cuſtom every part of their work at the rate of twelve ſhillings for a full ſuit; but if he books, ſhall charge at the rate of twentytwo ſhillings the ſuit. Every command in the line of his profeſſion will be punctually attended to, and ſuitably acknowledged.

Mancheſter, October 1, 1790. 19t1

THE proprietors and landowners of the townſhip of GLASTONBURY, in the county of Bennington, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of nine ſhillings on each right, public rights excepted, for aloting the firſt diviſion in ſaid townſhip, granted by ſaid proprietors, at their meeting holden at the ſtate arms, in Bennington, as lately advertiſed, are informed that ſo much of each delinquent's right, as will pay ſaid tax and all legal coſt, will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of mr. William Griſwold, innholder in Bennington, on Wedneſday the 10th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the ſum of nine ſhillings tax due on each right, are as follows:—

Capt. Samuel Robinſon,	Naomi Lyman,
Paineba Pratt,	John Moffat, of Boſton,
Leonard Robinſon,	Sam. Gill, of Portſmouth,
Samuel Robinſon,	William Smybirt, Boſton,
Moſes Robinſon,	Bildad Wright,
Silas Robinſon,	James Fray,
David Robinſon,	James Fray, jun.
Jonathan Robinſon,	Reuben Fray,
Joſeph Pyncheon, eſq.	Iſaac Fray,
Gideon Lyman, eſq.	Benjamin Moore,
Col. Thomas Doty, eſq.	Reuben Wright,
Benjamin Whipple,	Aaron Wright, jun.
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Dan Shelden,
Capt. Benjamin Shelden,	Elijah Wright,
Elijah Lyman,	Joſeph Warden,
Benjamin Shelden, jun.	John Elliot,
Phinehas Lyman,	Stephen Cotes,
Capt. John Nixon,	Oliver Rice,
Daniel Lyman, eſq.	George Abbot,
John Lyman, jun.	Richard Wiebird, eſq.
Moſes Butler,	Daniel Warner, eſq.
Roſwel Lyman,	Daniel Little, eſq.
John Nelſon,	Capt. Thomas Martin,
Iſaac Thomſon,	Benjamin Stephens,
Eraſtus Bradley,	John Wintworth, eſq.
Benjamin Moore,	Benning Wintworth,
William Moore,	Biſield Lloyd, eſq.
John Faſſett,	Paul March,
Jacob Fiſk,	Benning Wintworth,
Silas Pratt,	Capt. John Wintworth, of Kittery.
Frederick Howe,	
John Seygrave,	

JONATHAN FISK, collector.

Bennington, Sept. 21, 1790. 19t3

WHereas by virtue of the treaſurer's warrant, to me for that purpoſe directed, I am duly authoriſed to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townſhips of Hancock, Cornwall, and Weybridge, all in the county of Addiſon, the following ſums, in caſh, viz.

Of the proprietors of Hancock, 23l. 3s. 8d.

Of the proprietors of Cornwall, 23l. 3s. 8d.

Of the proprietors of Weybridge, 7l. 14s. 6d.

as a tax, for the expenſe of running townlines, &c. in ſilver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforeſaid townſhips are hereby informed, that ſo much of their reſpective ſhares or rights of land will be ſold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouſe, in Middlebury, in ſaid county, on the 25th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will raiſe each proprietor's ſhare of the ſum affixed to each townſhip, reſpectively, with legal coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

JOHN CHIPMAN, ſheriff and collector.

September, 10th, 1790. 19t2

WHereas by virtue of the treaſurer's warrant, to me for that purpoſe directed, I am duly authoriſed and empowered to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townſhips of Smithfield, Weſtfield, Hungerford, Montgomery, Richford, and Duncanſborough, all in the county of Chittenden, reſpectively, the following ſums, viz.

Of the town of	Smithfield,	20l.	6s.	3d.
	Weſtfield,	20	6	3
	Hungerford,	20	6	3
	Montgomery,	20	6	3
	Richford,	20	6	3
	Duncanſboro'	20	6	3

as a tax for the expenſe of running townlines &c. in ſilver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforeſaid townſhips are hereby notified that ſo much of their reſpective rights or ſhares of land will be ſold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouſe in Jericho, in ſaid county, on the 24th day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will raiſe the ſum affixed to each townſhip, with legal coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

NOAH CHITTENDEN, ſheriff and collector.

Jericho, Sept. 13. 1790. 19t4

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the diſtrict of Rutland, commiſſioners to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Charles Button, late of Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the late dwellinghouſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt Monday of October and January next, from 9 o'clock forenoon, on each of ſaid days, until 3 in the afternoon.——No account will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

JOSEPH RANDALL, } commiſſioners.
ABEL SPENCER, }

October, 4. 19t4

Parnassian Chronicle.

On wishing.

TO wishing the proverb may well be apply'd,
That if wishes were palfreys, all beggars might ride.
To count or describe them would puzzle all wit,
And fill up more volumes than ever were writ.
The man wishes health, who lies sick on his bed;
The rich wish for titles, the poor wish for bread.
One wishes a garden, another a hall,
A third wishes money: for that will buy all.
Not all, tho' heav'n smile, can their wishes attain,
For one farmer wants sunshine, another begs rain.
One wishes a mistress, another a friend,
Some wish without reason, all wish without end.
And our wishes so vary in joy or in sorrow,
What we wish for today, we forget by tomorrow!

To be sold, by

THOMAS BASSEL,

At his store in DORSET,

A neat and general assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES:

WHICH he will sell as cheap for cash or wheat as can be purchased in any store in the state, or at Lansingburgh.

He requests all persons indebted to him either by note or book accompt, to settle with him before the first of December.—— Those that do not, may depend on being called on in a more disagreeable way.

THOMAS BASSEL.

Dorset, Sept. 23, 1790. 8*9

STATE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.
Cheshire ss.

To the honorable justices of the superior court of judicature, now sitting at Charlestown, within and for said county——

HUMBLY shews, ELIZABETH BATES, the wife of James Bates, of Claremont, in said county, that on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight, she was married unto the said James, by the reverend Joseph Brown—that the said James, after having for a long time treated her very cruelly, absconded without leaving her any thing for the necessary support of herself and three children—hath been absent and not heard of by her for the space of fourteen months, and hath frequently since the marriage committed adultery;—she therefore prays that she may be divorced from the said James, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Charlestown, May 18th, 1790. 18W29

Copy examined by Nathaniel Adams, clerk.

Cheshire ss. Superior court, May term, 1790.

UPON reading the foregoing petition, ordered, That the petitioner be heard thereon, before the justices of the superior court of judicature, to be holden at Keene, within and for the county of Cheshire, on the second Tuesday of October next; and that the said petition, with the order of court thereon, be published three weeks successively, in the newspapers printed at Keene, in the county of Cheshire, and at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont.

Attest, NATHANIEL ADAMS, clerk.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Arlington, in the night next after the 25th day of this month, a likely sorrel chestnut MARE, about fifteen hands high, natural trotter, and handy to a canter, a star in the forehead, has a small sore on her back in the place where the saddle-gall commonly comes, a shortish tail and not thick, but a little like a spritail—would generally be valued at about seventeen pounds; and is supposed to have been stolen by a man that calls his name John Fuller Roberts, sometimes passes by the name of John Fuller, at others John Roberts, about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, is lame in one foot, having had a ball shot through it, had on a light brown short coat, and is a very profane swearer. There was stolen about the same time, forty or fifty pairs of men's shoes, boot legs, two holland shirts, a saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles. Any person or persons that will return the said mare and thief to the subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare only.

Arlington, Sept. 27, 1790. JOSEPH BUCK.

☞ *Those gentlemen who have subscription papers in their hands for the laws of Vermont, to be printed in Bennington, are requested to return them by the first week in October to the printers, as the book will be put to press immediately, and finished as soon after the rising of the assembly as possible.*—☞ *The laws of the October session will be contained in the volume.* *August* 26, 1790.

BLANKS

For deeds, attachments, summons', and executions, for sale at the printing-office of HASWELL *and* RUSSELL.——*Likewise a variety of pamphlets.*

THE proprietors of WESTFORD, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of sixteen shillings and two pence, on each right of land in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at Manchester, on the 8th day of July last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the second and third divisions in said township, and incidental charges, are informed, that so much of each delinquent's rights, as will pay said tax and all legal costs, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Noah Chittenden, esq. in Jericho, in the county of Chittenden, aforesaid, on the last Thursday in October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of sixteen shillings and two-pence, (tax due on each right) are as follows:—

Jacob Watson,	James Jacobs,
Joshua Watson,	Samuel Sacket,
John Dillingham,	John Sacket,
Underhill Hearon,	John Sears,
Derick Amberman,	David Matthews,
Joseph Sacket, jun.	Andrew Teenke,
James Sacket, 3d.	William Sacket,
Peter Sacket,	Lewis Baley,
Joseph Sacket,	James Read,
James Jamison,	Peter Teenke,
Jonathan Dutton, jun.	Isaac Adolphus,
Jonathan Hazard,	Samuel Judah,
James Anderson,	Samuel Wall,
Gilbert Bloomer,	Joseph Savage,
Joshua Bloomer,	Michael Butler,
James Bloomer,	Joseph Drake,
Gilbert Bloomer, jun.	David Dickson,
Andrew Low,	Myer Myers,
William Thomson,	Solomon Merick,
William Thomson, jun.	John R. Dickson,
Michael Huffnal,	Richard Wibert,
Benjamin Underhill,	Joseph Smith,
Uriah Woolman,	John Finglesse,
Jonathan Copeland,	James Finglesse.
Joseph Jacobs,	

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

WHEREAS the subscriber bought of JOHN FERREN, on the 15th day of June, 1790, a certain mare, and gave said Ferren, as a consideration for said mare, the following notes, viz. one against John Austin, of about 10 or 11l. payable to the subscriber; one against Nathan Nichols, of 23l. payable to John Fisk; and one given by the subscriber to said Ferren, for the sum of 12l. dated June 15, 1790.—And whereas said mare was taken by virtue of the following advertisement, and power of attorney, as a stolen mare—This is to caution all persons against purchasing said notes, as I shall refuse paying them, or any part of them, by reason of the mare's being taken as abovementioned, from Nathan Holley, to whom I had transferred her, and for the loss of which, I have made said Holley ample compensation. BARNABAS LANGDON.

Stamford, Sept. 17, 1790. [7*9]

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 23d day of May, 1790, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, part of her mane was cut off, very strait bedded, carries her head and tail well up, something slim ears, and a very handsome head; also a middling saddle, a leather housing, and patched on the fore part of the saddle. Whoever will take up said thief or thieves, and the mare, shall receive an handsome reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

ABRAHAM SMITH.

In Gilmantown Stafford, State of Newhampshire.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I Abraham Smith, of Gilmantown, in the state of Newhampshire, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint Libeus Johnson, of Rutland, in the state of Vermont, to sue for, and in any legal way, to obtain the mare above advertised: or to sue for and recover the value thereof, of any person or persons, that shall have had any hand in secreting said mare; or that in any other way made themselves accountable to me; and to do or transact any other matter or thing respecting said mare, in my name and stead. ABRAHAM SMITH.

Test, JOHN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Rutland county ss. 7th of June, 1790.

PERSONALLY appeared Abraham Smith, signer and sealer of the above instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and power of attorney, before me, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, justice peace.

Bennington county ss. Dorset, August the 27th, 1790.

THEN Nathan Holley, of Dorset, aforesaid, delivered up, or had the within described mare taken from him by virtue of the within advertisement, before me,

JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace.

THE within is a true copy of the original advertisement, and power of attorney, and acknowledgment.

Attest, JOHN SHUMWAY, justice peace.

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of JOHN COBHAM, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN BUSH. }

Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3□.

THE proprietors of MANCHESTER, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, granted for the purpose of defraying the expense of making a plan of said town, and other incidental cost, are informed—That unless they pay said tax before the 5th day of November next, so much of their lands, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the dwellinghouse of Thaddeus Munson, in said Manchester.

The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Ephraim Cowen,	Samuel Cowden,
William Harkness,	Hugh Campbell,
William M'Neil,	Benjamin Wilson,
James Cowan,	Robert Alexander,
James Hunter,	James Harkness,
James Miller,	Robert Park,
Robert Cowen,	James Boyce,
Alexander M'Cullough,	James Pebble,
William Kelsey,	Joseph Waugh,
Francis Brakenridge,	Patrick Pebble,
John Kelsey,	James Waugh,
Samuel Wilson,	William Boyce,
William Eaton,	William Dunlap,
John Blair,	James Waugh, jun.
James Wear,	Andrew Walker,
Mesheck Wear, esq.	John Pebble,
William Clark,	Alexander Park,
George Cowen,	Isaac Stevenson,
William Rogers,	John Hunter,
Robert Gilmore,	John Wallace,
John Conkey,	William Blair,
George Gilmore,	Samuel Smith,
Matthew Thornton,	Isaac Hunter,
James Halbert,	Joseph Park,
Robert Boice,	Daniel Warner, esq.
James Boid,	James Nevins, esq.
James Taylor,	Benning Wentworth,
Oliver Sellage,	John Wentworth, esq.
William Waugh,	Col. John Caff,

GIDEON ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Sept. 8, 1790. 17B19

Whereas the general assembly of this state, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Corinth, in the county of Orange, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town—and the same being committed to me to collect, this is therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the 9th day of November next, so much of their land will be sold on said day, at public vendue, at the house of lieut. Zaccheus Lovewell, in said Corinth, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.

MANSFIELD TAPLIN, collector.

Corinth, August 18, 1790. 17W19

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 12th of july last, a redroan horse five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, and trots heavily; has a white stripe in his face, and was shod before. Also a yearling colt nearly the same colour. Whoever will take up said horse and colt, so that the owner, may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

ERASTUS SAFFORD.

Fairfax, September 12, 1790. 17B19

APPLICATION having been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of FAIRFAX, in the county of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; this is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of Reuben Moulton, inholder in Cambridge, in Rutland county, on the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator, clerk and other necessary officers of the propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out and survey the remaining part of the undivided land in said township, or any part thereof, into severalty, or accept a survey thereof already made. 3. To see if they will allow those in said township who have made pitches, to hold them, in lieu of their respective draughts. 4. To see if the proprietors will levy a tax to defray the expence of the aforesaid business. NOAH SMITH, justice of the peace.

Bennington, Sept. 11, 1790. 17B19

WHEREAS Mehetable the wife of the subscriber left his bed and board on the 19th of August instant, and has not since returned: this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debt of her contracting after the date hereof. All persons are forbid harbouring her on any account as they wish to avoid the penalty of the law.

Halifax, August 19, 1790. JOSEPH RIDER.

JOHN PIERCE,

SHOEMAKER and TANNER, in *Poultney*, wants two journeymen, at boot and shoe-making, one stuff workman; and a lad of good character, of 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice. *Sept.* 20, 1790. 7*9

FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY
A GOOD FRENCH GUN.
Inquire at the printing-office.

Wanted immediately,

A SMART, ACTIVE, LIKELY BOY,

As an apprentice to the ART *of* PRINTING.

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1790. [NUMB. 20.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

G O O D S.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY,
A GOOD FRENCH GUN.
Inquire at the printingoffice.

Wanted immediately,
A SMART, ACTIVE, LIKELY BOY,
As an apprentice to the ART *of* PRINTING.

Miscellany.

What duty will a man perform, what praise, what honor will he think worth purchasing at the expense of his ease, who is persuaded that pain is the greatest of evils? And what ignominy, what baseness will he not submit to, in order to avoid pain, if he has determined it to be the worst of misfortunes?

IT is a very melancholy reflection, that men are usually so weak, that it is absolutely necessary for them to know sorrow and pain, to be in their right senses. Prosperous people (for happy there are none) are hurried away with a fond sense of their present condition, being thoughtless of the mutability of fortune. Fortune is a term which we must use in such discourses as these, for what is wrought by the unseen hand of the disposer of all things. But methinks the disposition of a mind which is truly great, is that which makes misfortunes and sorrows little when they befal ourselves, great and lamentable when they befal other men. The most unpardonable malefactor in the world, going to his death, and bearing it with composure, would win the pity of those who should behold him; and this not because his calamity is deplorable, but because he seems himself not to deplore it: we suffer for him who is less sensible of his own misery, and are inclined to despise him who sinks under the weight of his distresses. On the other hand, without any touch of envy, a temperate and well-governed mind looks down on such as are exalted with success, with a certain shame for the imbecility of human nature, that can so far forget how liable it is to calamity, as to grow giddy with only the suspense of sorrow, which is the portion of all men. He therefore who turns his face from the unhappy man, who will not look again when his eye is cast upon modest sorrow, who shuns affliction like a contagion, does but pamper himself up for a sacrifice, and contract in himself a greater aptitude to misery by attempting to escape it. A gentleman where I happened to be last night, fell into a discourse which I thought showed a good discerning in him: he took notice that whenever men have looked into their heart for the idea of true excellency in human nature, they have found it to consist in suffering after a right manner, and with a good grace. Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with adversities, undergoing all kinds of hardships, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetite to difficulties and dangers. The gentleman went on to observe, that it is from this secret sense of the high merit which there is in patience under calamities, that the writers of romances, when they attempt to furnish out characters of the highest excellence, ransack nature for things terrible; they raise a new creation of monsters, dragons, and giants: where the danger ends, the hero ceases; when he won an empire, or gained his mistress, the rest of his story is not worth relating. My friend carried his discourse so far as to say, that it was for higher beings than men to join happiness and greatness in the same idea; but that in our condition we have no conception of superlative excellence, or heroism, but as it is surrounded with a shade of distress.

It is certainly the proper education we should give ourselves, to be prepared for the ill events and accidents we are to meet with in a life sentenced to be a scene of sorrow: but instead of this expectation, we soften ourselves with prospects of constant delight, and destroy in our minds the seeds of fortitude and virtue, which should support us in hours of anguish. The constant pursuit of pleasure has in it something insolent and improper for our being. There is a pretty sober liveliness in the ode of Horace to Delius, where he tells him, loud mirth, or immoderate sorrow, inequality of behaviour either in prosperity or adversity, are alike ungraceful in man that is born to die. Moderation in both circumstances is peculiar to generous minds: men of that sort ever taste the gratifications of health, and all other advantages of life, as if they were liable to part with them, and when bereft of them, resign them with a greatness of mind which shows they know their value and duration. The contempt of pleasure is a certain preparatory for the contempt of pain: without this, the mind is as it were taken suddenly by an unforeseen event; but he that has always, during health and prosperity, been abstinent in his satisfactions, enjoys, in the worst of difficulties, the reflection, that his anguish is not aggravated with the comparison of past pleasures which upbraid his present condition. Tully tells us a story after Pompey, which gives us a good taste of the pleasant manner the men of wit and philosophy had in old times, of alleviating the distresses of life by the force of reason and philosophy. Pompey when he came to Rhodes, had a curiosity to visit the famous philosopher Possidonius; but finding him in his sick bed, he bewailed the misfortune that he should not hear a discourse from him: but you may, answered Possidonius; and immediately entered into the point of stoical philosophy, which says pain is not an evil. During the discourse, upon every puncture he felt from his distemper, he smiled and cried out, Pain, pain, be as impertinent and troublesome as you please, I shall never own that you are an evil.

From the FARMER's JOURNAL.

New genealogy.

1. SATAN begat taxation, and taxation begat opposition, and opposition begat the war, and the war begat the old confederation.

2. And the old confederation lived four hundred and three score days and begat speculation.

3. And the old confederation lived after he begat speculation one thousand three hundred four score and ten days and begat sons and daughters.

4. And all the days of the old confederation were four thousand three hundred and four score days, and he died.

5. And speculation lived three score and ten days, and begat the public debt.

6 And speculation lived after he begat the public debt three thousand eight hundred and four score days, and begat sons & daughters.

7. And all the days of speculation were--- *he is living to this day, and in all probability will live to the age of Methuselah!*

8. And the public debt begat uneasiness, and uneasiness begat the convention, and the convention begat the new constitution, and the new constitution begat the new congress.

9. And the new congress lived five hundred and forty and seven days and begat the funding bill.

From a late Newyork paper.

THE president's portrait, as finished by mr. Trumbull, is designed and executed in his superior style of excellence; at full length, in his uniform of blue and buff—boots and spurs—head covered—most nobly relieved, in contact with a luminous cloud and fine light sky---nearly a front position, with his right hand and arm thrown on the saddle of an elegant white horse, with inimitable ease---the beast in the action of biting the middle joint of his near fore leg: this position of the horse shows his neck to great advantage, while it leaves the president's head the most conspicuous object in his picture. There are distant prospects of particular and interesting scenes, as accompaniments. The whole piece is designed to convey to posterity an idea of THE MAN, as the most interesting period when he finished his career of military glory---the evacuation

of Newyork.——Governor Clinton's picture is in hand, painted at the expense of the corporation; an account of it will be given. The price given for each is an hundred guineas.

Foreign Affairs.

Germany.

VIENNA, *July* 17. AN estafette arrived here yesterday at seven o'clock in the morning, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of our illustrious general LOUDHON.

He died on the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His impatience under the medical application—the impetuous ardor of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of his fever. He resisted the application of cataplasm, before and after the incissions made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflamation to such a height, that he expired under the accession of the fever.

The grief of the royal family is excessive. Every breast here however echoes responsive regrets for the loss of this great commander. His corpse was brought here yesterday, to receive the honors due to his rank—and afterwards transported to his estate of Adeladorf, for interment in the vault erected by himself in the parish of Maria Brunn.

The command of his army is conferred, for the present, upon his excellency mareschal compte Joseph de Coloredo.

France.

PARIS, *July* 15. A curious dispute occured in the assembly a few days ago, respecting the preparing a seat for the queen; and it ended in a resolution, that as, in case even of the king's death, the queen could not assume the government, she could, in the eye of the nation, be considered only as the wife of the first citizen; that for the first citizen, to whom they entrust so great a share of the government, they have decreed a particular place; but, as to his wife, why he was at liberty to do as other citizens did, and it would be hard, if, among the rest, he could not get her a good seat. So her majesty must mix with other citizens wives on the occasion.

The cause of the citizens becoming laborers in the preparations was as follows:——The 30,000 work-people, who were paid thirty sous a day, demanded forty; upon which an invitation was given to all good citizens to come and assist M. de la Fayette, and M. Baily, the mayor, each took a shovel and a barrow, to set the example, and for several days there were near 200,000 people working gratis in removing the gravel to form the embarkment; amongst them, ladies of the first fashion; and one day the king laid hold of a barrow, and desired it might be filled; the person addressed having about half filled it, stopped; but the king said, "Fill away, fill away, my good friends, and don't let it be said, that so strong a built laborer as I am disgraced himself with half a load, whilst every other man in the service carries double, and even the women and the boys contend for full measures."—He wheeled away three barrows, and acquired much applause. It drew more laborers too the next day; and until the greater part of the vast undertaking was accomplished, they stuck to it closely.

England.

LONDON, *July* 31. The french federation has ended quietly: the malecontents, if numerous, were out numbered, and very wisely restrained themselves.——There are many parts of the ceremony, which might be objected to, but upon the whole, there is a counterbalance of propriety in that firmness of spirit, which if the french retain, they may establish their constitution on the most solid ground; and finally and completely rescue that kingdom from slavery and misery.

Swedish return of the losses in the engagement on the 3d and 4th of July.

Seven ships of the line, and three frigates. One cutter, and one schooner, were also missing.

The number of sailors and soldiers lost in this action are computed at about seven thousand.

Thirty of the galley fleet fell into the hands of the russians.

Of the troops which were on board, the regiment of guards, the northeast Choonener, uplanders, and queen's regiment, suffered most.

Ninety swedish officers were amongst the killed, wounded and missing: and all the baggage of the fleet, amounting to several millions of dollars, likewise fell into the hands of the russians.

The duke of Sudermania was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Accounts from Revel, dated the 7th of July, mention the arrival of two russian ships of the line there, with one thousand prisoners, amongst them the swedish rear admiral Lejonanken, and fiftysix officers.

Late on Thursday night a cabinet council was held at the duke of Leed's office whitehall, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers in town. The council sat till near three o'clock yesterday morning, and the result of the meeting was, a determination to prorogue the new parliament, appointed to meet on the 10th of August, to the 12th day of October next.

We can now state to the public, with a very great degree of confidence, that the principal object of this prorogation is to give full time to the negociation carrying on with Spain, which now *promises* to be speedily brought to a successful issue, in every respect such as will afford mr. Pitt an opportunity of meeting the new parliament with confidence and triumph.

What are the precise terms on which the disputes with Spain will be accommodated, we do not profess to know, but we are led to believe that the court of Spain has partly agreed to fix boundaries on the northwest coast of America, within which both countries shall trade. That further—this country is to be indemnified for the expense of the late armaments, which amount to above two millions sterling.

United Columbia.

Newjersey.

BURLINGTON, *Sept.* 4.

Extract of a letter from capt. Stotesbury, of the brigantine Nancy, belonging to this port, dated Port-au-Prince, August 19, 1790.

"THE principal cause of the present state of the markets here, must be placed to the revolution, and distractions prevailing among the inhabitants at this time, which is alarming to a very great degree.—On the night of the 29th ult. a conflict took place between them and the troops, when 17 lives were lost, and many people severely wounded, some of whom are since dead.——This affair has spread such consternation throughout the place, that all business is at a stand, every day appearing like Sunday.——On the two days succeeding the engagement, upwards of 800 families left the town, with the most valuable articles they could carry with them, and there is scarce a vessel in the harbor, but has more or less of the inhabitants effects on board, in order to secure them from the ravages of the mob. Indeed, so truly deplorable is the situation of this place at present, that it would require a much abler pen than mine to give you an adequate description of it. A 74 gun ship being on this station the officers and crew differed in point of politics, and the crew getting the upper hand, turned the captain and three of the principle officers on shore, and then went off with the vessel—a frigate at the same time being here, was obliged to slip her cable in the night to avoid being sunk by the other, who threatened it because the crew of the frigate was of another party. The communication is cut off from Leogan and the south of this bay, as was the other side till within this few days.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *Sept.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (Northcarolina). August 12, 1790.

While our states money sold at 2s. 6d. the pound, paper money, we had few counterfeits; but as soon as the northern speculators began to purchase our certificates, and it was discovered that they might be sold for specie, then the sharpers went to work, and they have been able to counterfeit much faster than the speculators could buy. Our accounts were badly kept, but we conceive that our proper certificate debt, interest included, would hardly amount to five millions; to this sum, be it more or less, the swindlers are supposed to have added, within the last five months, at least two millions.

"Many of those certificates are so like the true ones that they can hardly be distinguished. Mr. Carr himself was deceived by some of the counterfeits, signed Hawkes and Carr. One Lassatar, a man of property, was taken up at our last court for passing counterfeits; he has made his escape, but twenty of the same family seem to have come in his place. Old currency certificates have been altered into specie, and they have gone so far as to counterfeit the fraudulent emission of 1789. They have dabbled at every thing, and have already done much harm to the holders of original certificates."

In the grand federative procession of France, there was a body of 150 englishmen; they wore a ribbon with this inscription, *Ubi libertas, ibi Patria.*

One of the most striking ensigns exhibited in the grand federative procession of France, was inscribed in letters of gold—*THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.*—It was the first in order in the procession—and plainly evinced, that the people of France have perfectly ascertained to what they are indebted for the freedom they now enjoy.

It is supposed not less than five hundred thousand people assembled in the champ de Mars; and although the weather was unpleasant and rainy, satisfaction and mirth were printed on every countenance.

Nearly 200,000 people were employed in preparing the champ de Mars for the grand scene on the 14th July: persons of all descriptions assisted. The king himself to encourage and animate the people, wheeled away three barrows of gravel.

There were in the grand procession 100 infants, carried in their mother's arms, decorated with the national cockade.

In the kings amphitheatre the queen had a chair assigned her, in which she was seated with the dauphin on her knee: she was most beautifully dressed: her cap decorated with pearls—a pearl necklace and ear-rings—no diamonds! her appearance was enchanting.

The king was seated in a chair of state: he was superbly dressed: the crown had been removed from the top of the chair—and the cap of liberty substituted: the president of the national assembly sat in a chair, placed in a line with the king's.

At five minutes after four, the king rose, and waited till every thing was silent, read very audibly, and with great majesty of expression the oath assigned him—as follows, viz.

I the king of frenchmen, swear to the nation to make use of all the power that is delegated to me by the constitutional laws of the state, in maintaining the constitution, and causing the laws to be put into execution.

As soon as he had read it, he, as the rest had done, extended his arm, looked stedfastly at the altar and pronounced *Je le jure*—and immediately the shouts of nearly half a million of people—the clattering of fifty

thouſand ſwords, the waving of one hundred and fortythree banners and enſigns—the diſcharge of an immenſe line of artillery, excited feelings which words cannot expreſs, and of which the human mind unaided by a view of the grand and glorious ſcene, can form no adequate conception.

Richard Bland Lee and Alexander White, eſqrs. are re-elected repreſentatives from the ſtate of Virginia in the congreſs of the united ſtates;—we learn that meſſrs. Parker and Page are alſo re-elected.

On the 12th of April laſt was a violent hurricane at the cape of Goodhope. Six large veſſels were driven on ſhore and loſt—one of which was an American whaler. The Guardian frigate that ſo miraculouſly preſerved lieut. Riou, and part of his crew in the ſouthern ocean, was driven on ſhore, and has ſince been broke up as entirely uſeleſs.

Oct. 4. The hon. Robert Yates, eſq. is appointed chief juſtice of the ſtate of New-york; the hon. John S. Hobart, eſq. 2d judge, and the hon. John Lanſing jun. eſq. 3d judge of the ſupreme court.

The hon. council of appointment have alſo appointed Abraham Yates, jun. eſq. mayor of the city of Albany; gen. Peter Ganſevoort, ſheriff; and Richard Luſh, eſq. clerk of the city and county of Albany.

This day the circuit court of the united ſtates opens in this city——The preſiding judges are, his honor the chief juſtice of the united ſtates, hon. William Cuſhing, and the hon. James Duane——A grand jury is returned from the counties of Albany and Columbia.

Maſſachuſetts.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 23.

" *Northborough, Sept.* 20, '90.

" Died, in this town, on Sunday evening the 11th inſtant, mrs. Ruth Davis. She had lived ſeveral months, in a large houſe, entirely alone. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, a perſon went to the houſe where ſhe had lived, and found her on the floor, dead, having all her clothes, from her loins upward, wholly burned off, the ſkin turned brown, her hands, breaſt, and ſtomach, burned to a criſp, but the lower part of her clothes not much burned. From various circumſtances, it is probable that while ſitting in her chair, with a candle in her hand, ſhe was ſeized with ſome fit, which rendered her totally inſenſible, and that ſhe was thus burned, chiefly while ſitting, until at length ſhe fell out of her chair, whereby that was overſet. In this ſituation ſhe was found, about 22 hours (as ſeems moſt likely) after ſhe was dead. The verdict of the coroner's inqueſt was, that as far as they were able to judge, ſhe came to her end by ſome caſualty, or immediate act and providence of God."

SPRINGFIELD, *Sept.* 1. Died, at Dover, mr. John Perkins, aged 25. Mr. Perkins complained of his diſorder's being in his breaſt; he was unable to lie down, as it occaſioned a ſtoppage of his breath, but was obliged inceſſantly to ſit half bent, reſting his breaſt on a table placed before him. After his death, doctors Kittredge and Howe opened his breaſt, and took therefrom a large excreſcence, weighing 5 pounds 6 ounces, and in ſubſtance ſomewhat like an ox's briſket; it adhered very ſtrongly to the breaſt and backbone, ſurrounding the windpipe, lungs and heart, the laſt of which was almoſt entirely covered, and was undoubtedly the cauſe of his not being able to lie down. The heart was in a very flaccid ſtate, weighing only 9 ounces; the lungs were ſmaller than in a natural ſtate, weighing 2 pounds 2 ounces; the liver weighed 5 pounds and an half, an uncommon ſize, though of natural colour, and ſound.

Connecticut.

NEWLONDON, *Sept.* 17. Laſt Saturday, a ſtone, of about three ounces weight, was extracted from a boy about ten years old, ſon of mr. Thaddeus Brooks, of this city. The operation was performed by doctor Turner, of Norwich.

MIDDLETOWN, *Sept.* 18. Yeſterday ſe'nnight, a boy, aged ten years, living in this city near the river, leaped from a garret window, and fell 29 feet to the ground, with very little injury to himſelf, only ſpraining his riſt, and otherwiſe triflingly bruiſing himſelf. The circumſtances of the above were as follows, viz. The lad had the preceding day made faſt ſome logs to a wharf, and being abed and aſleep in the garret, about 10 o'clock in the evening, dreamed that the logs had gone adrift, and that he dove from the wharf to prevent their going off; inſtead of which, it appears, he dove out at the window. The family being alarmed by his groaning, immediately diſcovered him on the ground; he appeared as if juſt awaking from a ſound ſleep, and could give no account of what had paſſed, except his dream, which he perfectly recollected.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, October 11.

Extracts of letters from Cadiz, (Spain) received by a veſſel arrived at Marblehead, from that country.

" *Cadiz, July* 8, '90.

" We ſhall be relieved from the ſtate of ſuſpenſe in which we are, in the courſe of a few days, as the armament is finiſhed, and every thing appears to announce a ſpeedy declaration of war with England.

" There are reports now in circulation, that the americans are embarking troops for Georgia. For what purpoſe we dare not conjecture.

" There are ſeveral engliſh cutters within the cape, watching the motion of the ſpaniſh fleet, which is now in the bay, and which conſiſts of 32 ſhips of the line, 20 frigates, and a great number of ſmall veſſels; and are daily augmented; they are principally new, and reputed to be the ſtrongeſt built ſhips in the world. Three of them are of 112 guns. Indeed, they make a fine appearance. As many more will be put into commiſſion as ſoon as poſſible.

" A few days ſince, a ſquadron of three ſhips of the line, and one frigate, with 1500 ſoldiers on board, ſailed for Portorico."

" *July* 19, '90.

" The ſudden departure of capt. Patten, deprives me of the pleaſure of giving you any ſatisfactory account of the deſtiny of the ſpaniſh guard fleet, which is now riding at ſingle anchor, with their topſails looſe, and ready to ſail at a moment's notice. It is conjectured by ſome, that it is bound to Breſt, there to join the french fleet, as many of the officers have bought bills on that place.

" *July* 20, *p. m.*

" Our fleet is now under way. The Almighty protect, and give it ſucceſs."

" *Died, at Ferriſburgh, in the county of Addiſon, on the 16th ult. mrs. Sarah Thompſon, the amiable conſort of the hon. Abel Thompſon, eſq. of that town, (formerly of Stratford, in Connecticut) in the 46th year of her age, after a ſhort and diſtreſſing illneſs, which ſhe bore with chriſtian reſignation, fortitude and patience. In her death her huſband has to lament the loſs of a faithful, virtuous, and agreeable companion; her children a fond, tender & exemplary parent; her relations and friends a perſon worthy of their eſteem, confidence & acquaintance; the poor a kind, compaſſionate, & generous benefactreſs; and chriſtians a pattern of religious piety, virtue, and reſignation. Her life was ſuch a continued ſcene of amiableneſs, that envy, calumny & detraction, which too often blaſt reputation, cannot raiſe their deteſtable heads to contemn her paſt actions.*

Death levels all!—the king, the ſubject, the wiſe,
the juſt, [mingled in the duſt:
The great, the ſmall, the prince, the ſlave, are
Then let our lives, our thoughts, our actions, ſo agree,
That when we paſs thro' death we may enjoy felicity.

WHEREAS I have received from the treaſurer of the ſtate, by the governor and council of the ſtate, an execution, directing me to collect of the proprietors of the townſhip of Marſhfield, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, the ſum of twentythree pounds three ſhillings and eight pence—theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, that ſo much of their reſpective ſhares will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of colonel Thomas Johnſon, innholder in Newbury, in ſaid county of Orange, on Thurſday the 11th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportions of the aforeſaid ſum, with the legal coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment. JOHN G. BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Sept 13th, 1790. 20W2

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont appointed a committee to make a county road through the town of Tunbridge, in the county of Orange; and the committee having done the buſineſs according to the directions of the legiſlature, and the county court allowed the accounts of the committee, which coſt is to the amount of two pounds ſix ſhillings on each right of land in ſaid Tunbridge: this is therefore to notify the proprietors and landowners of ſaid Tunbridge, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of mr. Elias Curtis, in ſaid Tunbridge, on the third Tueſday of November next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay ſaid tax and coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment, to Seth Auſtin, eſq. in ſaid Tunbridge. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the ſum due on each right, are as follow, viz

Samuel Coſtin,	46s.	Hartman Vandeſer,	23s. 6d.
Henry Allen,	9s. 6d.	Jeſſe Welden,	7s. 6d.
Daniel Allen,	31s. 4d.	James Welden,	22s. 6d.
Timothy Brownſon,	3s. 9d.	David Walker,	15s.
Ezra Hecock,	15s.	Abiel Williams,	46s.
Obadiah Noble,	46s.	Joſeph Waterhouſe,	30s.
Samuel Buſh,	46s.	M. H. Wentworth,	15.
William Beck,	16s. 3d.	Joſeph Newmarch,	29s 3d.
Walter Bryant,	15s.	Stephen Hawley,	9s 6d.
George Priſley,	7s. 4d.	Roſwell Kilburn,	9. 9d.
Hezekiah Camp,	11s. 3d.	Samuel Lane,	15s.
Hez Camp jun.	12s. 4d.	Eliſha Noble,	45s.
Joſhua Tucker,	15s.		

FRYE BAYLEY, ſheriff.

Newbury, September 20, 1790. oW2

State of Vermont, }
Orange county ſſ }

WHEREAS the treaſurer of the ſtate of Vermont has iſſued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of each of the following townſhips, the reſpective ſums annexed to each of the ſame, viz.

Readsboro,	20l.	6s.	3d.	Wenlock,	20l.	6s	3d.
Burton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Middleſex,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy,	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Coldeſburgh,	20	6	3	Brunſwick,	23	3	8
Whitelaw's grant	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
Marſhfield,	23	3	8	Guildhall,	23	3	8

I ſhall therefore proceed to ſell at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of colonel Thomas Johnſon, in Newbury, in ſaid county of Orange, on the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, ſo much of the proprietor's right in each of ſaid townſhips, as will pay the ſum annexed to the ſeveral townſhips, unleſs the proprietors of each townſhip, before that time, pay to me their reſpective proportions.

FRYE BAYLEY, ſheriff.

Newbury, September 15th, 1790. oW2

THE ſubſcriber informs his cuſtomers, and the public, that he has received in addition to his former aſſortment, a very general ſupply of european and Weſtindia

GOODS;

which he diſpoſes of on the very loweſt terms for READY PAY, and that only: in conſequence of the many diſappointments he has met with in giving too general a credit, he is induced to ſell for the ready pay; but at ſuch reduced prices as cannot fail of encouraging all who wiſh to purchaſe goods uncommonly cheap; and all who wiſh to become purchaſers are deſired to call and be aſſured of the truth of the aſſertion.

From a plentiful harveſt, he earneſtly requeſts all indebted to him, or the late copartnerſhip of Biſhop and Jenks, (diſſolved) to make payment on or before the 25th day of October next, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them. Should any, after this favorable notice, neglect ſettling their accounts, as requeſted, the ſubſcriber will conceive himſelf highly juſtifiable in uſing his utmoſt exertions to collect the ſame by law: which he is determined upon.

JOSEPH JENKS.

Granville, Sept. 25th, 1790. o[illegible]

DANIEL BEEMAN,
Poſtrider from Bennington to Dorſet,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers that the ſeveral places provided to ſtore grain in the preſent year, are as follows, viz. At Sunderland, Daniel Clark, merchant. At Arlington, [illegible] Crafford. At Sandgate, Richard S[illegible], [illegible]. At Mancheſter, mr. W. Mundiſe, merchant. At Dorſet, Aſa Farwell, innkeeper, &c. It is expected that those gentlemen who have taken, and ſtill continue to take, papers, will be ſo kind as to depoſit their pay at ſome of the above mentioned ſtores, before the 8th day of March next, in wheat, rye, or corn, according to ſubſcriber's advertiſement in March laſt, viz. wheat at 4s. per buſhel, or corn and rye equivalent; at which time the year will commence, and those who do not comply, and pay the grain by the 8th of March, it will be expected, mean to pay money in lieu thereof.

Bennington, October 11th, 1790.

Parnassian Chronicle.

From the Massachusetts Magazine.

Address to good nature.

KIND *guardian of the peaceful breast,*
Make me thy amicable guest.
Come loveliest cherub of the sky,
With dimpled smile and sparkling eye:
Whose soul no rage did e'er deform,
No passions kindle into storm:
Whose easy conduct, placid look,
Smoothe as the gentle gliding brook,
Whose tranquil breast and temper even,
Make thee the fav'rite child of heaven:
O give me thy enlivening pow'r,
To fill with joy the social hour!
Grant me thy cheerful, halcyon soul;
Bid dulness fly, and tides of pleasure roll!

ALOUETTE.

FASHION.

FASHION, *little flippant thing,*
What in fashion did thee bring,
That the gentlefolks should make
Such a fuss for fashion's sake?
Why large buckles, why not small?
Why are buckles then at all?
If the matter right I take,
Alamode for fashion's sake.
Fickle fashion why this fuss,
Acting and behaving thus?
Must the wife your whims partake,
And be fools for fashion's sake?
But I see—the reason's plain;
Trade will have the greater gain.
Milliners and taylors make
A longer bill for fashion's sake.

Miscellany.

Singular instance of female revenge.

MONSIEUR D'ESTACHE, formerly a cornet in Asfeld's dragoons, being fifty two years old, seduced a young lady of seventeen years of age, whose name was Saint Cheron, and then refused to marry her, under pretence of having been too familiar with her mother in his younger days. The abused lady had two brothers, officers in the regiment of Balsack, who would have fought D'Estache, but he wounded the eldest in the face, and shot the other brother from a window. This injured family had a sister, who for some time abandoned herself to grief and rage; but the last of these passions prevailing, prompted her to a revenge above the daring of her sex; for, being informed that her sister's seducer and brother's murderer was at Montpellier, she went thither from Gighac, where she lived, and soon found means to be introduced to the guilty author of her family's disgrace, whom she instantly shot dead with a pistol. She then wrote to monsieur le Blanc, secretary at war, owning the deed, but denying its being an offence to which mercy was not due. The ladies of Montpellier, one and all, approved of her conduct; they made themselves prisoners, to accompany her to the throne, and she soon obtained a full pardon.

THE reverend mr. N——, of Newhaven, was appointed to preach before the association. Some circumstances prevented his attendance. He therefore thought proper to write and apologize. While he was thus engaged, a messenger informed him that his bull had grown very surly. Mr. N—— immediately wrote a few lines to the man who had his bull in pasturing, and by accident directed this letter to the association. It was opened by the moderator, when, to his utter astonishment, he read as follows: "You may tie up the *old bull* for the present, and when I can attend to it, I will come and take care of him." The reverend members were totally nonplussed; but at length an idea was started and adopted as explanatory: it was this—that by the *old bull* they must understand the *devil*, whom they were to secure until mr. N—— could come and take care of him.

ELEAZER COFFEEN, taylor,

HEREBY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed from Shaftsbury to the south part of Manchester, on the post road, near maj. Eli Brownson's, where he carries on his business as usual; and for ready pay in cash or wheat, will for six months next ensuing, faithfully execute for all who favor him with their custom every part of their work at the rate of twelve shillings for a full suit; but if he books, shall charge at the rate of twenty two shillings the suit. Every command in the line of his profession will be punctually attended to, and suitably acknowledged.

Manchester, October 1, 1790. 19tf

THE proprietors and landowners of the township of GLASTONBURY, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for alotting the first division in said township, granted by said proprietors, at their meeting holden at the state arms, in Bennington, as lately advertised, are informed; that so much of each delinquent's right, as will pay said tax and all legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of mr. William Grisworld, innholder in Bennington, on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of nine shillings tax due on each right, are as follows:——

Capt. Samuel Robinson,	Naomi Lyman,
Phinehas Pratt,	John Moffet, of Boston,
Leonard Robinson,	Sam. Gill, of Portsmouth,
Samuel Robinson,	William Smybirt, Boston,
Moses Robinson,	Bilded Wright,
Silas Robinson,	James Fray.
David Robinson,	James Fray, jun.
Jonathan Robinson,	Reuben Fray,
Joseph Pyncheon, esq.	Isaac Fray,
Gideon Lyon, esq.	Benjamin Moore,
Col. Thomas Doty, esq.	Reuben Wright,
Benjamin Whipple,	Aaron Wright, jun.
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Dan Sheldon,
Capt. Benjamin Sheldon,	Elijah Wright,
Elijah Lyman,	Joseph Warder,
Benjamin Sheldon, jun.	John Elliot,
Phinehas Lyman,	Stephen Cotes,
Capt. John Nixon,	Oliver Rice,
Daniel Lyman, esq.	George Abbot,
John Lyman, jun.	Richard Wisbird, esq.
Moses Butler,	Daniel Warner, esq.
Roswel Lyman,	Daniel Little, esq.
John Nutson,	Capt. Thomas Martin,
Isaac Thomson,	Benjamin Stephens,
Erastus Bradley,	John Wintworth, esq.
Benjamin Moore,	Benning Wintworth,
William Moore,	Bifield Lloyd, esq.
John Fassett,	Paul March,
Jacob Fisk,	Benning Wintworth,
Silas Pratt,	Capt. John Wintworth, of Kittery.
Frederick Howe,	
John Seygrave,	

JONATHAN FISK, collector.

Bennington, Sept. 21, 1790. 19tf

WHereas by virtue of the treasurer's warrant, to me for that purpose directed, I am duly authorised to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townships of Hancock, Cornwall, and Weybridge, all in the county of Addison, the following sums, in cash, viz.

Of the proprietors of Hancock, 23l. 3s. 8d.
Of the proprietors of Cornwall, 23l. 3s. 8d.
Of the proprietors of Weybridge, 7l. 14s. 6d.

as a tax, for the expense of running townlines, &c. in silver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforesaid townships are hereby informed, that so much of their respective shares or rights of land will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse, in Middlebury, in said county, on the 25th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will raise each proprietor's share of the sum affixed to each township, respectively, with legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment.

JOHN CHIPMAN, sheriff and collector.

September, 10th, 1790. 19tf

WHereas by virtue of the treasurer's warrant, to me for that purpose directed, I am duly authorised and empowered to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townships of Smithfield, Westfield, Hungerford, Montgomery, Richford, and Duncansborough, all in the county of Chittenden, respectively, the following sums, viz.

Of the town of Smithfield,	20l.	6s.	3d.
Westfield,	20	6	3
Hungerford,	20	6	3
Montgomery,	20	6	3
Richford,	20	6	3
Duncansboro'	20	6	3

as a tax for the expense of running townlines &c. in silver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforesaid townships are hereby notified that so much of their respective rights or shares of land will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in Jericho, in said county, on the 24th day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will raise the sum affixed to each township, with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

NOAH CHITTENDEN, sheriff and collector.

Jericho, Sept. 13, 1790. 19tf

BLANKS

For deeds, attachments, summons', and executions, for sale at the printingoffice of HASWELL *and* RUSSELL.

STRONG & PORTER

Have for sale, at their store opposite the printingoffice in Bennington,

A general assortment of dry GOODS, and GROCERY;

Which they will dispose of very cheap for ready pay.

WANTED immediately, a faithful good workman, as a journeyman at the clothier's business. Also a likely boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to said business. MOSES SAGE.

Bennington, Sept. 27, 1790. 19tf

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of JOHN COBHAM, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commissioners.
JONATHAN BUSH. }

Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3m.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Charles Button, late of Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the late dwellinghouse of the deceased, on the first Monday of October and January next, from 9 o'clock forenoon, on each of said days, until 3 in the afternoon.—No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

JOSEPH RANDALL. } commissioners.
ABEL SPENCER, }

October, 4. 19tf

STATE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.
Cheshire ss.

To the honorable justices of the superior court of judicature, now sitting at Charlestown, within and for said county——

HUMBLY shews, ELIZABETH BATES, the wife of James Bates, of Claremount, in said county, that on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and seventyeight, she was married unto the said James, by the reverend Joseph Brown—that the said James, after having for a long time treated her very cruelly, absconded without leaving her any thing for the necessary support of herself and three children—hath been absent and not heard of by her for the space of fourteen months, and hath frequently since the marriage committed adultery;—she therefore prays that she may be divorced from the said James, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Charlestown, May 18th, 1790. 18W29

Copy examined by Nathaniel Adams, clerk.

Cheshire ss. Superior court, May term, 1790.

UPON reading the foregoing petition, ordered That the petitioner be heard thereon, before the justices of the superior court of judicature, to be holden at Keene, within and for the county of Cheshire, on the second Tuesday of October next; and that the said petition, with the order of court thereon, be published three weeks successively, in the newspapers printed at Keene, in the county of Cheshire, and at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont.

Attest, NATHANIEL ADAMS, clerk.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Arlington, in the night next after the 25th day of this month, a likely sorrel chesnut MARE, about fifteen hands high, natural trotter, and handy to a canter, a star in the forehead, has a small sore on her back in the place where the saddle-gall commonly comes, a shortish tail and not thick, but a little like a spritail—would generally be valued at about seventeen pounds; and is supposed to have been stolen by a man that calls his name John Fuller Roberts, sometimes passes by the name of John Fuller, at others John Roberts, about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, is lame in one foot, having had a ball shot through it, had on a light brown short coat, and is a very profane swearer. There was stolen about the same time, forty or fifty pairs of man's shoes, boot legs, two holland shirts, a saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles. Any person or persons that will return the said mare and thief to the subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare only.

Arlington, Sept 27 1790. JOSEPH BUCK.

☞ *Those gentlemen who have subscription papers in their hands for the laws of Vermont, to be printed in Bennington, are requested to return them by the first week in October to the printers, as the book will be put to press immediately, and finished as soon after the rising of the assembly as possible.*—☞ *The laws of the October session will be contained in the volume.* *August 26, 1790.*

Pamphlets for sale at the printingoffice.

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1790. [NUMB. 21.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

G O O D S.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

DANIEL BEEMAN,

Postrider from Bennington to Dorset,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that the several places provided to flow grain in the present year, are as follows, viz. At Shaftsbury, Daniel Clark, merchant At Arlington, esquire Canfield. At Sunderland Richard Seamen, merchant. At Manchester, mr. W. Mynderse, merchant. At Dorset, Asa Farwell, innkeeper, &c It is expected that those gentlemen who have taken, and still continue to take, papers, will be so kind as to deposit their pay at some of the abovementioned places, before the 8th day of March next, in wheat, rye, or corn, according to subscribers' advertisement in March last, viz. wheat at 4s. per bushel, or corn and rye equivalent; at which time the year will commence, and those who do not comply, and pay the grain by the 8th of March, it will be expected, mean to pay money in lieu thereof.

Bennington, October 11th, 1790.

Biography.

From a London paper of July 24.

Account of the late mr. JOHN LEDYARD, *a celebrated traveller.*

MR. LEDYARD was an american by birth, and seemed from his youth to have [illegible] an invincible desire to make himself [illegible] with unknown or imperfectly [illegible] regions of the globe. For several [illegible] lived with the indians of A[illegible] studied their manners, and had practised in their school the means of obtaining their protection, and of recommending himself to the favour of savages. In the humble situation of corporal of marines, to which he submitted rather than relinquish his pursuit, he had made with captain Cook the voyage round the world; and feeling on his return an anxious desire of penetrating from the northwestern coast, which capt. Cook had partly explored, to the eastern coast, with which he himself was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverse the vast continent from the pacific to the atlantic ocean. His first plan for the purpose was that of embarking on board of a vessel which was prepared to sail on a voyage of adventure to Nootka sound, on the western coast of America; and with this view he expended in sea stores the greatest part of the money which his chief benefactor, sir Joseph Banks, (whose generous conduct the writer of this narrative has often heard him acknowledge) had liberally supplied. But the scheme being frustrated by the rapacity of a custom-house officer, who had seized and detained the vessel for reasons which, on legal inquiry, proved to be frivolous, he determined to travel over land to Kamschatka, from whence the passage to the western coast of America is extremely short. With not more than ten guineas in his purse, which was all that he had left, he crossed the british channel to Ostend, and by the way of Denmark and the sound proceeded to the capital of Sweden; from whence, as it was winter, he attempted to traverse the gulph of Bothnia, on the ice, in order to reach Kamschatka by the shortest way; but finding when he came to the middle of the sea that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and taking his course northward, walked into the arctic circle, and passing round the head of the gulph, descended on its eastern flue to Petersburgh.

There he was soon noticed as an extraordidary man. Without stockings or shoes, and in too much poverty to provide himself with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portuguese ambassador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the sum of twenty guineas for a bill on sir Joseph Banks, which he confessed he had no authority to draw, but which, in consideration of the business that he had undertaken, and of the progress that he had made, sir Joseph, he believed, would not be unwilling to pay. To the ambassador's interest it might likewise be owing that he obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores which the empress had ordered to be sent to Yakutz, for mr. Billings, an englishman at that time in her service.

Thus accommodated, he travelled eastward through Siberia 6000 miles to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board of capt. Cook's ship in the situation of astronomer's servant, but to whom the empress had now entrusted the scheme of northern discovery.

From Yakutz he proceeded to Oczakow, on the coast of the Kamschatka sea; from whence he meant to have passed over to that peninsula and to have embarked on the eastern side in one of the russian vessels, that trade to the western shores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned again to Yakutz, in order to wait the conclusion of the winter.

Such was his situation, when, in consequence of suspicions not hitherto explained, or resentments for which no reason is assigned, he was seized in the empress's name, by two russian soldiers, who placed him in a sledge, and conveyed him in the depth of winter through the deserts of the northern Tartary, and left him at last on the frontiers of the polish dominions. As they parted, they told him that if he returned to Russia he would certainly be hanged; but if he chose to go back to England, they wished him a pleasant journey.

In the midst of poverty, covered with rags, invested with the usual accompaniment of such cloathing, worn with continual hardship, exhausted by disease, without friends, without credit, unknown, and full of misery, he found his way to Knoningsburg. There, in the hour of his utmost distress, he resolved to have recourse to his old benefactor; and he luckily found a person who was willing to take his draft for five guineas on the president of the royal society.

With this assistance he arrived in England, and immediately waited on sir Joseph Banks, who told him, knowing his temper, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

Mr. Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa, as soon as he had explored the interior parts of north America; and as sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. Before I had learnt from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I opened the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the niger, I told him that was the route, by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible, be explored. He said he should think himself singularly fortunate to be entrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out? Tomorrow morning—was his answer.

On this grand adventure mr. Ledyard left London on June 30th, 1788, and reached Cairo, in Egypt, on the 19th of August, from whence he transmitted such accounts to his employers as plainly showed he was a traveller of observation and reflection, endowed with a soul for discovery, and formed for atchievments of hardihood and peril.—He had promised his next communication from Sennar, about 600 miles south of Cairo; but death put an end to the hopes that were entertained of his projected journey.

We shall conclude this short sketch with mr. Ledyard's character of the female sex—"I have always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, arrogant, nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable, in general,

to err than man, but generally more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, either civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decorum and friendship, without receiving a decent and a friendly answer—with men it has been otherwise.

"In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering tartar: if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy in the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught—and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

Miscellany.

The DANGER *of a* KISS.

——The coyly-yielded kiss
Charms most, and gives the most sincere delight.
Cheapness offends: hence on the harlot's lip
No rapture hangs, however fair she seem,
However form'd for love, and amorous play.—
Hail modesty! fair female honor hail!
Beauty's chief ornament, and beauty's self!
For beauty must with virtue ever dwell;
And thou art virtue! and without thy charm
Beauty disgusts, and wit is insolent.——

THERE is nothing so dangerous in a young woman as suffering a man she does not dislike to approach her lips; which too often, when most silent, betray the feelings and dictates of the inmost soul. This caution is not peculiarly confined to the maiden, but equally extends to the wife.—And so sensible were the wisest and greatest Romans of the danger of this indelicacy, that *Manilus* was struck from the list of senators, for daring to salute his wife in the presence of his daughters.

It is not that there is any criminality in a mere kiss; but it is a freedom which, when allowed, leads to greater familiarities. It is an introduction to something more capital; it is the first page of the preface to *seduction and adultery*. If a married woman would reflect upon the dignity and honor of her condition, she would be as cautious of yielding a kiss to a stranger (for all men should be strangers but the husband to her lips) as yielding her virtue; for the woman who suffers any kind of dalliance from a man, reduces her consequence, and gives crude suspicions to the world of her character. Women may be cheerful and gay, without giving their hands and their mouths to testify their good-nature and ease. It is the same with the virgin. If she suffers herself to be pulled about, and toyed with, and kissed, she will find those very gallants the foremost to blow upon her fame. It is an idle frippery custom, aad practised by no people *publicly* but the indelicate english.

If ladies would in general attentively attend to this observation, we should see fewer unhappy marriages; for I am confident that the woman who returns a kiss, means to give a silent assent to the man's desires. It is a circumstance which rarely fails, where the man is ungenerous enough to pursue the encouragement.

From the NEWYORK MAGAZINE.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

CHARLES Emanuel, duke of Savoy, had some pretentions on the city of Geneva, and endeavored, in the beginning of the last century, to seize upon it by surprize: for this purpose, he assaulted it in the night time, but the success did not answer his expectations, the alarm being spread before a sufficient number of the assailants got upon the walls. The inhabitants beat immediately "to arms," and soon repulsed the besiegers, who were too weak to resist their united efforts. Those who had the misfortune of falling into their hands, were condemned to suffer an ignominious death. Amongst the prisoners there was an officer of distinction. The news of his fate was soon carried to the ears of his spouse, who, although with with child, flew to the place destined for the execution of her husband, and on her knees craved the permission of embracing him for the last time. This demand was cruelly denied her, and the officer was hanged before her eyes, without its being possible for her to approach him. She followed, however, the corpse of her husband to the spot where it was to be exposed.—There she sat down before the mournful spectacle, and persisted in remaining there; it not being possible for any one to prevail on her to take food or nourishment, or to draw her attention one moment from the cherished body—till death (which she impatiently waited) came at last, and shut her eyes forever.

Foreign Affairs.

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 27. YESTERDAY morning, at half past seven o'clock, the king of Sweden's adjutant, Baron Stiernblad, arrived at Urickfdahi with dispatches for the queen, and brought the news of his majesty having gained a complete victory over the russian coasting fleet in Swensk Sund.

The king having, after the retreat from Vibourg, collected his coasting fleet at Swensk Sund, was attacked by the prince of Nassau on the 9th of July. The battle began at half past 9 in the morning, and lasted full 24 hours, excepting between the hours of 12 and 2 in the night, when, on account of darkness, the cannonade abated. At half past nine in the morning of the 10th inst. the victory was completely decided on the side of the swedes, who took, run ashore, or burnt 42 frigates or other vessels of the russians, of which, it is said, 23 are likely to be saved. The swedes have also taken prisoners 110 officers, among whom are the russian brigadier Denisco, and the prince of Nassau's flag captain, with about 2000 men.

The king himself commanded during the whole action, and under him lieutenantcolonel Cronstedt. His majesty lost two gunboats, which were blown up, the Undama-Ingeborg, which was sunk by a bomb after the crew had been saved, and some gunyawls, which were dismounted. The loss of the swedes in officers and men is said to be inconsiderable; but the death of captain Baron Duben is particularly regreted, who after he had taken a prame with eight thirty pounders, was killed in the middle of the action.

Prussia.

BERLIN, *July* 27. The agreeable news has this day been received, that on the 25th inst. a preliminary convention was signed at Reichenback, which will be the means of preventing war between our court and that of Vienna. We also learn, that an armistice is agreed on between the court of Vienna and the ottoman porte.

France.

July 28. The attention of the national assembly has been called to a most important article of information, transmitted by the munucipality of Cette, and is now before the committee of inquiry. The substance of which is that Spain, Sardinia, Austria, and Prussia have formed a coalition. Spain is to furnish ships and money; Sardinia, Prussia, and Austria 30,000 troops each. M. de Conde is appointed generalissimo of the whole army. France is to be invaded at Cominges, through Grasse and Perpigun, towards the end of August. Before the invasion a manifesto is to be published, in which the advantages which will arise to the people are to be enumerated.

The count de Mercey, ambassador of his apostolic majesty, has demanded in the name of his sovereign, free passage for the austrian troops who may have occasion to pass thro' the french territories in order to enter the adjacent belgic provinces. In consequence of this demand a very serious alarm has taken place on the frontiers of France—the people running from village to village, crying out *the enemy!* all the peasants in arms, and traversing the country in a manner as if they would massacre each other, thinking that every person they met was an enemy.

The court of Sardinia has ordered troops to assemble at Nice, with a train of artillery; and there are not more than two hundred effective men at Artibes, the key of France on that side.

England.

LONDON, *July* 16. *Celebration of the anniversary of french freedom.* At the meeting at the crown and anchor tavern, short and applicable invocations were made to the supreme being, before and after dinner, by dr. Rees, and dr. Towers, and the earl of Stanhope proposed the following toasts:

1. The majesty of the people.
2. The nation, the law, and the king.
3. The glorious revolution in France.
4. The triumph of liberty in the destruction of the bastile.
5. The national assembly of France.

Here the following song, written for the occasion, was sung:

Gallant nation, foes no more!
Generous britons hail the day,
That from Gallia's cultur'd shore
Chas'd tyrannic power away.

Late a band of patriots rose,
Firm in freedom's glorious cause;
Feeble slaves in vain oppose
Rights secur'd by equal laws.

Myrtle wreathes entwine their brows,
Branchy myrtle decks the blade,
While, like us, they pay their vows
To each patriot hero's shade.

Hampden, Sydney, (names rever'd)
Boast of Albion's sea girt isle,
Martyr'd Russell, (shade rever'd)
On this day propitious smile.

Transatlantic spirits bend,
Pleas'd our festive rites to see,
Franklin, freedom's ablest friend,
Warren and Montgomery.

Martial youths, in Britain bred,
Kindle with congenial zeal,
Freedom's path resolv'd to tread,
Jealous of the pubilc weal.

Should tyrannic force again
Raise her hydra head on high,
Welcome, then, the hostile plain,
Freemen dauntless dare to die.

Verdant myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my trusty blade entwine,
Such, Harmodius, deck'd thy side;
Such, Aristogiton, be thine.

Aug. 2. An order is signed at the admiralty office, to recal the presswarrants from the several ports of the kingdom.

August 6. Yesterday about half past one o'clock the following letter was received by the lordmayor, and immediately sent by his lordship to Lloyd's coffeehouse and the bank.

"Whitehall, August 6.

"My lord,

"I have the honor to inform your lordship, that a messenger is arrived from his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at Madrid, with the account, that, in compliance with his majesty's demand of satisfaction for the capture of the british vessels at Nootka, a declaration was signed on the 24th of July, by count Florida Blanca, in the name of his catholic majesty; and that the same was accepted in his majesty's name, by his majesty's ambassador, who was thereupon to proceed

to the discussion of the matters depending between the two courts, with a view to a definitive arrangement.

" The declaration above referred to, will be immediately published in a gazette extraordinary, which will be forwarded to your lordship as soon as it is printed.

" I am, my lord,
" your lordship's most obedient,
" and most humble servant,
" W. W. GRENVILLE.

"The right hon. lordmayor of London."

In the evening was published the London gazette extraordinary, which contains the following:

DECLARATION.

His britannic majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the northwest coast of America, by an officer in the service of the king; the undersigned councillor and principal secretary of state to his majesty, being thereto duly authorised, declares in the name and by the order of his said majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his britannic majesty, for the injury of which he has complained, fully persuaded that his said britannic majesty would act in the same manner towards the king, under similar circumstances; and his majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the british vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

It being understood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his majesty may claim, to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have fixed the declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, '90.
Signed
(L. S.) Le compte de FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

His catholic majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the king, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the bay of Nootka, and the count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by the order of his catholic majesty, a declaration to this effect—and by which his said majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested for the loss they may have sustained—the undersigned ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his majesty to the catholic king, being thereto duly and expresly authorised, accepts the said declaration in the name of the king; and declares that his majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his majesty has complained.

The undersigned declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration, signed count de Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the undersigned, in the name of the king, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect, the right which his majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.
Signed
(L. S.) ALLEYNE FITZ HERBERT.

Last week a clerk to a merchant at Dublin shot himself, fixing the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth.—The dean of Kilmainham observed, "that the irish had always a *tendre* for lead, but now they had made it *palatable*."

United Columbia.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, *Sept.* 22. WE learn from the western country, that the Kentucky convention has determined in favor of a separation from this state: and large preparations are making in that country for offensive operations against the indians, who have committed so many murders, and harrassed the country so much, that it can no longer be endured; such devastation may shortly be expected to take place, that the name of a Shawanese nation will be no more.

On this side the Cumberland mountain pleasing prospects are in view: a general peace very likely to take place with the southern tribes, a regular and efficient system of government about being established, under the auspices of congress; one of the mildest seasons in a temperate and salubrious climate, with the most exuberant harvest ever yet experienced, give joy to the husbandman, and animate the diligence and industry of all.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 24. The foreign merchandize imported into Bermudahundred or Citypoint, Virginia, from the 17th of Aug. 1789, to the 17th of Aug. 1790, amounts to £.184,786 3 5* sterling. If to this sum be added 100 per cent. the amount would then be 1,231,911 dollars and 14 cents. The exports from this district, for the same period, amount to 1,141,991 dollars and 55 cents. Balance in favor of imports† 89,919 dollars and 59 cents.

* *This being the net prime cost of every species of merchandize, exclusive of packages, entered in the customhouse of the district of Bermudahundred, it is supposed that 100 per cent. will not be too much to debit the district therefor, as the packages are generally included in the sale, and a great part of the goods are sent to the interior parts of the country.*

† *To pay this balance, there are now in the warehouses of Richmond, Manchester, Osborne's, and Petersburgh, alone, near 8000 hogsheads of tobacco, which being of the last year's crop, may be very fairly stated against the imports of last year, and which will, without counting upon the tobaccoes at other warehouses above Richmond, or any other articles ready for exportation, leave a balance of 299,330 dollars and 41 cents, in favor of the district.*

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 23. We hear from Stranford, in the county of York, that on Wednesday the 8th inst. as two young children, sons of dr. Abiel Hall, were playing near a well, the youngest of them, about three years of age, leaning against the curb of the well, the upper board of which was nailed on the inside, it gave way, and the child pitched in & fell 23 feet, when his head struck the water, into which he plunged, and immediately rising received instantaneous assistance; capt. Ebenezer Hall descending into the well, by the pole, seized the child before it could sink again, and taking it into his arms was drawn up, and restored him to his distressed mother; the child not having received the least bruise or wound. The well was less than two feet in diameter and stoned to the bottom. The parents and friends of the child, sensible of the goodness of divine providence, desire that this remarkable preservation may be made public.—Let this serve as a caution to all persons to see that the curbs of their wells be properly secured.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Oct.* 2. On Saturday the 25th ult. the following very melancholy accident happened in Morris county, state of Newjersey: mr. Elias Miller and two of his brothers, returning from a meadow where they had been ditching, and having a gun with them for the purpose of shooting game, mr. Elias Miller being in the waggon, requested his brother, who was in the meadow, to bring him the gun, which, in his running after the waggon, when within reach, unfortunately went off, and lodged the contents in his body, and he died instantly. The brother who was the unfortunate cause has ever since been deprived of his senses.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, October 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Castleton, to his friend in this town, dated October 15.

" The election closed last evening; his excellency Thomas Chittenden, was found to be elected governor by a majority of near 1300 votes. Dr. Arnold stands highest for lieutenantgovernor; the council the same as last year.——Governor Robinson bears the loss of his chief magistracy with a fortitude which becomes the character of a philosopher and a christian: he delivered a very judicious and pathetic speech to the troops, enforcing the necessity of good order and discipline, and manifesting his entire satisfaction with their conduct. The appearance of the troops, and their military performance, equalled any thing which has ever been exhibited in the state; and indeed would have done credit to any nation."

Thursday the 25th day of November next, is appointed by the supreme executive of Massachusetts, for a day of public thanksgiving throughout that commonwealth.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN away clandestinely from the dwellinghouse of NICHOLAS BROWN, of WINDSOR, in MASSACHUSETTS, a darkbay MARE, rising fourteen hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, is remarkable for having bunches behind her ears, a natural trotter and very highlived, six years old, and was shod all round when taken away. Whoever will return said MARE to the subscriber, or secure her and send word to him so that he may obtain his property again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and if the villain is detained, TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH TYLER.

ADAMS, October 18, 1790.

N. B. The person who took the mare, is a short thick man, light complexion, about thirty years old, had on a short blue coat, and nankeen trowsers, with boots drawn over them, and calls his name SHOTS.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 21st ult. a darkbrown STEER, judged to be 3 years old, has lopped horns. The owner may have said steer, by proving property and paying charges.

JOB SWIFT.

Bennington, October 18, 1790. 1t3

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session in October, 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in Whitingham, and appointed me the subscriber to collect said tax: this is to give public notice to the landowners and proprietors of Whitingham that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, (if not prevented by previous payment) as will pay their respective taxes, with legal cost, on the 17th day of January next, at 9 o'clock forenoon, at the dwellinghouse of lieutenant Calvin Munn, in Whitingham.

JESSE GROVES, constable.

Whitingham, October 11, 1790. 1t3

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont appointed a committee to make a county road through the town of Tunbridge, in the county of Orange; and the committee having done the business according to the directions of the legislature, and the county court allowed the accounts of the committee, which cost is to the amount of two pounds six shillings on each right of land in said Tunbridge: this is therefore to notify the proprietors and landowners of said Tunbridge, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of mr. Elias Curtis, in said Tunbridge, on the third Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment, to Seth Austin, esq in said Tunbridge. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Samuel Collin, 46s.	Hartman Vandusen, 23s 6d.
Henry Allen, 9s. 6d.	Jesse Welden, 7s. 6d.
Daniel Allen, 31s. 4d.	James Welden, 22s. 6d.
Timothy Brownson, 3s. 9d.	David Walker, 15s.
Ezra Horock, 15s.	Abiel Williams, 46s.
Obadiah Noble, 46s	Joseph Waterhouse, 30s.
Samuel Bush, 46s.	M. H. Wentworth, 15s.
William Bush, 16s. 9d.	Joseph Newmarch, 29s 3d.
Walter Briant, 15s.	Stephen Hawley, 7s 6d.
George Baisley, 7s. 4d.	Roswell Kilborn, 9s. 9d.
Hezekiah Camp, 11s. 9d	Samuel Lane, 15s.
Hez Camp jun. 1 s. 4d.	Elisha Noble, 45s.
[illegible] Tucker, 15s.	

FRYE BAYLEY, Sheriff.

Newbury, September 20, 1790. 6W2

Parnassian Chronicle.

On Saint Tammany.

ENGLAND, *of old, saint George extol'd,*
Scotland saint Andrew's fame;
Hibernia courts, thro all her coasts,
Holy saint Patrick's name.

Nations attend, behold a friend
To virtue in distress;
His hoary locks, and godlike looks,
Saint Tammany confess.

From east to west, his high behest
Sons of affliction bear;
"*No tyrant's paw, no unjust law,*
Shall fetter freedom here.

"*Accept my plains, fertile demains,*
Where nature pours her store
With liberal hand thro' all the land,
None can, or need be poor.

"*By fate's hand hurl'd from th' ancient world,*
While happiness is driven,
Lo! With surprise, the news shall rise,
And be the halfway heaven.

Character of an excellent man.

——— *How could my tongue*
Take pleasure and be lavish in thy praise!
How could I speak thy nobleness of nature!
Thy open, manly heart, thy courage, constancy,
And inborn truth, unknowing to dissemble.
Thou art the man in whom my soul delights,
In whom, next heaven, I trust. ROWE.

Miscellany.

DURING the late war, a negro, belonging to colonel Langdon, followed his master in a painful march: seeing the colonel almost overcome with fatigue, he said, *Master, you suffer great deal, but you fight for liberty; me too suffer with patience, if me have liberty to defend!* The colonel gave him this precious gift on the spot; and has not since had a more zealous defender, a more disinterested friend. or a more faithful servant.

STRONG & PORTER
Have for sale, at their store opposite the printingoffice in Bennington,
A general assortment of dry GOODS, and GROCERY;
Which they will dispose of very cheap for ready pay.

WANTED immediately, a faithful good workman, as a journeyman at the clothier's business. Also a likely boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to said business. MOSES SAGE.
Bennington, Sept. 27, 1790. 19‡1

TO be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by order of the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, at the house on the premises, on the 26th day of October next, a valuable FARM of LAND, situate in the south part of Rutland, in the county of Rutland, on the main road, containing about forty acres, with a HOUSE and BARN on the same—and late the property of JOHN COBMAN, of said Rutland, deceased. The bidding will be opened at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and will be kept open three days successively.
NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. } Commis-
JONATHAN BUSH. } sioners.
Rutland, July 20, 1790. 9—3m.

WHereas by virtue of the treasurer's warrant, to me for that purpose directed, I am duly authorised and empowered to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townships of Smithfield, Wolfield, Hungerford, Montgomery, Richford, and Duncansborough, all in the county of Chittenden, respectively, the following sums, viz.

Of the town of Smithfield,	20l.	6s.	3d.
Wolfield,	20	6	3
Hungerford,	20	6	3
Montgomery,	20	6	3
Richford,	20	6	3
Duncansboro'	20	6	3

as a tax for the expense of running townlines &c. in silver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforesaid townships are hereby notified that so much of their respective rights or shares of land will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in Jericho, in said county, on the 24th day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will raise the sum affixed to each township, with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.
NOAH CHITTENDEN, sheriff and collector.
Jericho, Aug. 23 1790. 19‡1

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of the governor and council of the state, an execution, directing me to collect of the proprietors of the township of Marshfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, the sum of twentythree pounds three shillings and eight pence—these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township, that so much of their respective shares will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of colonel Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportions of the aforesaid sum, with the legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. JOHN G. BAYLEY, collector.
Newbury, Sept 13th, 1790. 20W2

WHereas by virtue of the treasurer's warrant, to me for that purpose directed, I am duly authorised to collect of the proprietors and landowners of the townships of Hancock, Cornwall, and Weybridge, all in the county of Addison, the following sums, in cash, viz.
Of the proprietors of Hancock, 23l. 3s. 8d.
Of the proprietors of Cornwall, 23l. 3s. 8d
Of the proprietors of Weybridge, 7l. 14s. 6d.
as a tax, for the expense of running townlines, &c. in silver or gold: the proprietors and landowners of the aforesaid townships are hereby informed, that so much of their respective shares or rights of land will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse, in Middlebury, in said county, on the 25th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will raise each proprietor's share of the sum affixed to each township, respectively, with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.
JOHN CHIPMAN, sheriff and collector.
September, 10th, 1790. 19‡1

STATE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.
Cheshire ss.
To the honorable justices of the superior court of judicature, now sitting at Charlestown, within and for said county——
HUMBLY shews, ELIZABETH BATES, the wife of James Bates, of Claremont, in said county, that on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and seventyeight, she was married unto the said James, by the reverend Joseph Brown—that the said James, after having for a long time treated her very cruelly, absconded without leaving her any thing for the necessary support of herself and three children—hath been absent and not heard of by her for the space of fourteen months, and hath frequently since the marriage committed adultery;—she therefore prays that she may be divorced from the said James, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.
ELIZABETH BATES.
Charlestown, May 18th, 1790. 18W29
Copy examined by Nathaniel Adams, clerk.

Cheshire ss. Superior court, May term, 1790.
UPON reading the foregoing petition, ordered, That the petitioner be heard thereon, before the judges of the superior court of judicature, to be holden at Keene, within and for the county of Cheshire, on the second Tuesday of October next; and that the said petition, with the order of court thereon, be published three weeks successively, in the newspapers printed at Keene, in the county of Cheshire, and at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont.
Attest, NATHANIEL ADAMS, clerk.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Charles Button, late of Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the late dwellinghouse of the deceased, on the first Monday of October and January next, from 9 o'clock forenoon, on each of said days, until 3 in the afternoon.——No account will be allowed unless properly attested.
JOSEPH RANDALL, } commissioners.
ABEL SPENCER, }
October, 4. 19‡1

STOP THIEF!
STOLEN from the subscriber, in Arlington, in the night next after the 25th day of this month, a likely sorrel chestnut MARE, about fifteen hands high, natural trotter, and handy to a canter, a star in the forehead, has a small sore on her back in the place where the saddle-gall commonly comes, a shortish tail and not thick, but a little like a spritail—would generally be valued at about seventeen pounds; and is supposed to have been stolen by a man that calls his name John Fuller Roberts, sometimes passes by the name of John Fuller, at others John Roberts, about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, is lame in one foot, having had a ball shot through it, had on a light brown short coat, and is a very profane swearer. There was stolen at out the same time, forty or fifty pairs of men's shoes, boot legs, two holland shirts, a saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles. Any person or persons that will return the said mare and thief to the subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the mare only.
Arlington, Sept. 27, 1790. JOSEPH BUCK.

B L A N K S
For deeds, attachments, summons', and executions, for sale at the printingoffice of HASWELL *and* RUSSELL.

Pamphlets for sale at the printingoffice.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that he has received in addition to his former assortment, a very general supply of european and Westindia
G O O D S;
which he dispose of on the very lowest terms for READY PAY, and that only: in consequence of the many disappointments he has met with in giving too general a credit, he is induced to sell for the ready pay; but at such reduced prices as cannot fail of encouraging all who wish to purchase goods uncommonly cheap; and all who wish to become purchasers are desired to call and be assured of the truth of the assertion.
From a plentiful harvest, he earnestly requests all indebted to him, or the late copartnership of Bishop and Jenks, (dissolved) to make payment on or before the 25th day of October next, or suits will be commenced against them. Should any, after this reasonable notice, neglect settling their accounts, as requested, the subscriber will conceive himself highly justifiable in using his utmost exertions to collect the sums by law: which he is determined upon.
JOSEPH JENKS.
Grenville, Sept. 25th. 1790. 0‡2

ELEAZER COFFEEN, taylor,
HEREBY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed from Shaftsbury to the south part of Manchester, on the post road, near maj. Eli Brownson's, where he carries on his business as usual; and for ready pay in cash or wheat, will for six months next ensuing, faithfully execute for all who favor him with their custom every part of their work at the rate of twelve shillings for a full suit; but if no books, shall charge at the rate of twentytwo shillings the suit. Every command in the line of his profession will be punctually attended to, and suitably acknowledged.
Manchester, October 1, 1790. 19‡1

THE proprietors and landowners of the township of GLASTONBURY, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of nine shillings on each right, public rights excepted, for altering the first division in said township, granted by said proprietors, at their meeting holden at the state arms, in Bennington, as lately advertised, are informed; that so much of each delinquent's right, as will pay said tax and all legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of mr. William Grisworld, innholder in Bennington, on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.
The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum of nine shillings tax due on each right, are as follows:——

Capt. Samuel Robinson,	Naomi Lyman,
Patrick Pratt,	John Moffat, of Boston,
Leonard Robinson,	Sam. Gill, of Portsmouth,
Samuel Robinson,	William Smybert, Boston,
Moses Robinson,	Bildad Wright,
Silas Robinson,	James Fray
David Robinson,	James Fray, jun.
Jonathan Robinson,	Reuben Fray,
Joseph Pynchon, esq.	Isaac Fray,
Gideon Lyon, esq.	Benjamin Moore,
Col. Thomas Doty, esq.	Reuben Wright,
Benjamin Whipple,	Aaron Wright, jun.
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Dan Sheldon,
Capt. Benjamin Sheldon,	Elijah Wright,
Elijah Lyman,	Joseph Warden,
Benjamin Sheldon, jun.	John Elliot,
Phineha Lyman,	Stephen Cotes,
Capt. John Nixon,	Oliver Rice,
Daniel Lyman, esq.	George Abbot,
John Lyman, jun.	Richard Wiebird, esq.
Moses Butler,	Daniel Warner, esq.
Roswel Lyman,	Daniel Little, esq.
John Noison,	Capt. Thomas Martin,
Isaac Thomson,	Benjamin Stephens,
Erastus Bradley,	John Wintworth, esq.
Benjamin Moore,	Benning Wintworth,
William Moore,	Bifield Lloyd, esq.
John Fassett,	Paul March,
Jacob Fisk,	Benning Wintworth,
Silas Pratt,	Capt John Wintworth, of Kittery.
Frederick Howe,	
John Seygrave,	

JONATHAN FISK, collector.
Bennington, Sept. 21, 1790. 19‡1

State of Vermont, }
Orange county ss. }
WHEREAS the treasurer of the state of Vermont has issued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of each of the following townships, the respective sums annexed to each of the same, viz.

Random,	20l.	6s.	3d.	Wenlock,	20l.	6s.	3d.
Barton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Maidstone,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy,	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Calderburgh,	20	6	3	Brunswick,	23	3	8
Whitlow's grant	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
Micshood,	23	3	8	Guildhall,	23	3	8

I shall therefore proceed to sell at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of colonel Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fourteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, so much of the proprietor's right in each of said townships, as will pay the sum annexed to the several townships, unless the proprietors of each township, before that time, pay to me their respective proportions.
FRYE BAYLEY, sheriff.
Newbury, September 15th, 1790. 0W2

The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1790. [NUMB. 320.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by HASWELL & RUSSELL, at their Office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

IMPORTANT NEGOCIATION.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

BE it known, that Robert Yates, John Lansing, jun. Gulian Verplanck, Simeon D'Witt, Egbert Benson, and Melancton Smith, commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of Newyork, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners with power to declare the consent of the legislature of this state, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof should be formed into a new state," passed the sixth day of March last, DO hereby, by virtue of the powers to them granted for the purpose, declare the consent of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that the community now actually exercising independent jurisdiction, as the STATE OF VERMONT, be admitted into the united states of America, and that immediately from such admission all claim of jurisdiction of the state of Newyork within the state of Vermont shall cease, and thenceforth the perpetual boundary line between the state of Newyork and the state of Vermont shall cease, and thenceforth the perpetual boundary line between the state of Newyork and the state of Vermont shall be as follows, viz. Beginning at the northwest corner of the state of Massachusetts, thence westward along the south boundary of the township of Pownal to the southwest corner thereof, thence northerly along the western boundaries of the townships of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pawlet, Wells, and Poultney, as the said townships are now held or possessed, to the river commonly called Poultneyriver, thence down the same through the middle of the deepest channel thereof to Eastbay, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of Eastbay, and the waters thereof to where the same communicates with Lakechamplain; thence through the middle of the deepest channel of Lakechamplain to the eastward of the island called the Fourbrothers, and the westward of the islands called Grandisle and Longisle, or, the Two Heroes, and to the westward of the Isle La Motte to the fortyfifth degree of north latitude. And the said commissioners do hereby declare the will of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that if the legislature of the state of Vermont shall, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninetytwo, declare, that the state of Vermont shall, on or before the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour, pay to the state of Newyork the sum of thirty thousand dollars, that immediately from such declaration by the legislature of the state of Vermont, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants from the government of the late colony of Newyork, or from the state of Newyork, except as herein after excepted, shall cease; or, if the legislature of the state of Vermont shall not elect to make such declaration, then that, except in cases where the grants from Newyork were intended as confirmations of grants from Newhampshire, all rights and titles under grants from the government of the late colony of Newyork, or from the state of Newyork to lands within the state of Vermont, which may have been granted by the governor of the late colony of Newhampshire, shall cease, and the boundaries, according to which such grants from the government of the late colony of Newhampshire have been held or possessed, shall be deemed to be the true boundaries; and the said commissioners do hereby further declare the will of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont under grants from the government of the late colony of Newyork, or from the state of Newyork, and not granted by the government of the late colony of Newhampshire, shall be suspended until the expiration of three years after the governor of the state of Vermont, for the time being, shall have been notified that a commissioner to be appointed by the state of Newyork after the first day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninetytwo, and to reside and hold a public office at the city of Albany, shall have entered upon the execution of his office: and if, within one year after such notification, there shall be delivered to such commissioner, either the original or a certified abstract, containing the date, the names of the grantees, and the boundaries of a grant from Newyork, and if, thereupon, at any time before the expiration of the said term of threee years abovementioned, there shall be paid to such commissioner at the rate of ten cents per acre for the whole or any parcel of the lands contained in such grant from Newyork, all right and title under such grant shall, in respect to the lands for which payment shall be made, cease, and a receipt under the hand and seal of such commissioner, specifying the lands for which payment shall be made, shall be evidence of the payment. And in default of delivering the original or such certified abstract of the grant to the commissioner within the said term of one year for that purpose above limited, all right and title under the grant, in respect of which there shall be such default of delivery shall cease, but where the original or certified abstract of the grant shall be duly delivered to the commissioner, and if, thereupon, payment shall not be duly made to the commissioner, the right and the title under the grant in respect to the lands for which payment shall not be made, shall remain, and suits for the recovery of such lands may be prosecuted in the ordinary course of law, provided the suit be commenced within ten years after the state of Vermont shall have been admitted into the union of the united states, otherwise the right and title under the grant from Newyork shall in such case also cease. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said commissioners have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the seventh day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the united states of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

ROBERT YATES, (L. S.)
JOHN LANSING, jun. (L. S.)
GULIAN VERPLANCK, (L. S.)
SIMEON DE WITT, (L. S.)
EGBERT BENSON, (L. S.)
MELANCTON SMITH, (L. S.)

Witnesses,
RICHARD VARICK,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
SAMUEL JONES,
ROBERT BENSON,

Miscellanies.

The following particulars relating to the late mr. J. LEDYARD, *are annexed to the "London account"* of that celebrated traveller, by mr. John Fenno, in his Gazette of the 9th inst.*

IT may be pleasing to those who feel the pride of enterprise, to know that mr. John Ledyard was an american, born at Groton, in Connecticut; his grandfather was a native of Bristol, in England, his father, mr. John Ledyard, died when his children were young, who were John, Thomas, George, and Fanny—our bold traveller was the eldest, who was taken by his grandfather, John Ledyard, esq. to Hartford, and received a latin and english school education—his patron died, and left him at eighteen years old, afloat to follow the bent of his own inclination. Possessed of a vigorous imagination, and a heart susceptible of benevolent impressions, he embraced the study of religion, that breathes good will to man, to give full scope to those affections. I, who was acquainted with his mind's-eye, am clear that no wayward thought hostile to the peace of any individual, ever found a welcome there—his whole life evinces it, as it may be truly said, to have been spent to benefit mankind, from which, he could not be diverted by hunger, cold or peril. To have the advantages of books and instruction, he went to Dartmouth college; and here it was he learned the manners of the aborigines, and those means of recommending himself to their favor, which rendered him so serviceable to captain Cook in his voyages of discovery. He quitted this academy after finding that his means would not enable him to go through his usual course of academic studies; he left Dartmouth without a shilling in his pocket, and from that moment, seemed to have devoted himself to those objects, in which his life has been spent. Not having money for the journey to Hartford, he built a canoe, fifty feet long, by three feet breadth—after raising a booth of willow bushes over her stern, and receiving some dried venison and a few bear skins on board, which made up all his sea stores, he embarked for Hartford, where he arrived safe, to the astonishment of those who reflected upon the fatigue and hazard of navigating in an open boat, a rapid river, upwards of an hundred and forty miles, with which he was totally unacquainted.

After a short stay at Hartford, he worked his passage to Newyork, and shipped before the mast for London, in 1771, when quitting that employ, he entered a corporal of marines to captain Cook, for the voyage, to the northwest coast of America; he was present at the tragical death of captain Cook, at Owyhee, by which accident mr. Ledyard often said, he lost his best friend. After an absence of ten years, and supposed dead, by his friends, he returned in 1781, to America, in a british frigate, which being ordered into Huntington harbor, Longisland, to refit, mr. Ledyard embraced this opportunity to join his friends, and crossed the sound in a boat. During this visit, he published the principal facts of captain Cook's voyage, before that splendid relation of it came out in England, tho' many ocurrences were omitted for want of his journal, which he was obliged to give up to the board of admiralty—he likewise offered his services to several mercantile companies to conduct a commercial voyage to the north west coast of America; but failing of success, he embarked in 1782, for Europe, since which time, to his death, at grand Cairo in Egypt, the London accounts of him are corroborated by letters to his friends.

He was bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. The most formidable discouragements seemed but to add fresh vigor to his mind, and fit him for hardier enterprize.

* *See the Vermont Gazette of October 18th.*

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

FROM the journal of the keeper of the goal in Philadelphia, it appears that during a period of ten years, viz. from 1780 to 1790, 4061 persons have been confined therein for debt.

The reflections that croud on the philanthropic mind, in contemplating this account, are painful to the highest degree: vice, misery and distress, in every form, are wretched effects of this remnant of feudal & aristocratic tyranny. It is astonishing that amidst the numerous improvements daily taking place in legislation, the abolition of this barbarous custom has not been effected: "to prevent the supposed necessity of throwing the body of a fellow citizen into goal for debt, let a law be passed which shall place the risk of credit wholly upon the lender of money, or the seller of goods, unless real security be given for the debt, in which case nothing shall be demanded, or taken, but the said security: by means of such a law much extravagance would be prevented; labor would be encreased; honor and character would be cultivated, and become estimable, for these would be the only means of obtaining credit without real security: it is certainly worth while to try the experiment."

Dr. FRANKLIN.

IT will be a monument of the victory of philosophy over prejudice, that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who fifty years ago was a *compositor* in *London*, for 12s. a week, should have lived to be the author of a revolution, that emancipated a continent; and that a solemn public mourning should be decreed to his memory by the greatest nation in Europe.

PATRIOTISM.—AN EXTRACT.

INSTEAD of inculcating the principle of partial patriotism, it were to be wished the philosophers of this late age would reason upon a larger scale.—Would not that education have a much better effect upon the minds of the millions of men, which inform us that the whole world is but one country, and all mankind but one family, the offspring of one universal parent; that the interests of all are, in fact, the same; that happiness can only be found in a mutual good understanding with each other, and that the human species can have no right to hold themselves up as the rational visible *ruling intelligences* on this earth till they divest themselves of all selfish opinions.

EXTRACT.

DR. PRICE, in his revolution sermon, after reprobating, in pointed terms, adulation to men in power as *debasing* to those who offer, and *corrupting* to those who receive it, observes, "It is a true observation, that extremes generally beget one another:—this is particularly true in the present case. Persons justly informed on the subject of government, when they see men dazzled by looking up to high stations, and observe loyalty carried to a length that implies ignorance and servility; such persons, in such circumstances, are in danger of spurning at all public authority, and throwing off that respectful demeanor to persons invested with it, which the order of society requires. There is undoubtedly a particular deference and homage due to civil magistrates, on account of their station and offices; nor can that man be either truly wise, or truly virtuous, who despises those

ment, and wantonly *speaks evil of his rulers*—or who does not by all the means in his power endeavor to strengthen their hands, and to give weight to their exertions in the discharge of their duty."

The following are the particulars of the attempt to assassinate count FLORIDA BLANCA, the spanish minister.

THE count in his way to his official apartments in the palace, about ten o'clock in the morning, was attacked by a wretch, who made a stroke at him behind, with a dagger. The force of this stroke was fortunately parried by the count turning suddenly round. This movement, with the resistance the dagger encountered with his cloaths, contributed to save him. The villain, however, not satisfied with one stroke, aimed a second at the count, though surrounded with centinels and his own servants; but, before he had effected his last purpose, one of the count's servants seized the monster by the hair and brought him to the ground. The minister's wounds were immediately examined, and found to be slight and without danger He was afterwards let blood and had some repose, and is now pronounced to be out of danger. The assassin being laid flat and having lost the arm with which he committed the daring act, drew out his other hand from his pocket, and gave himself two blows which are not mortal. The account given of the man is, that he had been formerly a surgeon at Buenos Ayres, from whence returning poor, he had formed many impracticable schemes, which he had submitted to the minister, who had uniformly rejected them as visionary and absurd. These disappointments had affected his intellects. His vengeance was not, it seems, levelled against the count in particular, but against all the ministers; and the count happening to come first in his way, became the object of it. The least vestige of conspiracy has not been traced; and from the assassins known character before, he is pronounced a maniac. It is not certainly known whether he is a Frenchman or a Spaniard. Some say his name is *Paul Perret*, others *Paul Perez*.

The address offered to the national assembly of France, in the name of the citizens of the united states of America, on the 10th of July 1790, by Messrs. Barlow, J. P. Jones, Blackdon, Swan, Vernon, Appleton, Hudwell, Jarvis, and G. Washington Green.

GENTLEMEN,

THE citizens of the United States of America now resident in Paris, struck with admiration at the developement and extension of their own principles in your great country, beg leave to approach the holy altar of liberty, and express to the national assembly that ardent gratitude and profound respect, which are due to the fathers of the nation and the benefactors of mankind. The rays of the western star diffused from a distant portion of the globe, are now met, and reverberated by that rising sun of glory, which floods with light the dominions of France, and begins to illuminate the world.

Irresistible is the energy of truth; and the celerity of her progress transcends calculation. We believed, and we earnestly wished, that the blessings of liberty might one day be understood; that the nations might rouse from their lethargy, and assert the rights of men in a voice that men could not resist. We believed, that enormous luxury and domination would be disrobed of their unnatural charms; that arbitrary kings and rulers, those gods of the earth, would be reduced to renounce their idolatrous distinctions, to mingle with their fellow freemen, and rejoice in the felicity of the race. We believed that religion, the mildest daughter of heaven, would one day divest herself of the borrowed terrors of intollerance, and change the sword of slaughter to the sceptre of peace. We now behold those events most astonishingly accellerated; and we feel a dignifying satisfaction, a new and unspeakable pleasure, in standing before this venerable host of the heroes of humanity, who have contended with so much success in the field of truth and on the heights of virtue.

May your efforts and atchievements be recompenced with attestations of an applauding conscience, and the blessings of a grateful country; and may the patriot king, who has so generously sacrificed with you on the common altar of the public weal, amply partake with you in all those rewards which gratify the good, and exalt the great.

The monarch who began his youthful career by extending such signal acts of beneficence to a distant nation, then *struggling to be free*, was worthy to rejoice in thus voluntarily exchanging the splendors of prerogative, and the rod of despotism for the homage of freemen, and the love and gratitude of fellow citizens. In the acclamations of regenerated France, he may indeed be called the king of the French; but in the language of the extolling universe, he will be stiled the first king of men.

And now, gentlemen, we have but one request to make. We beg leave to assist at that august ceremony which promises to perpetuate the happiness of France. When the men of your nation, in our country, fought and bled with us, under the standard of Freedom, they taught us to love them. At the present moment, when the establishment of principles here, similar to our own, invigorates the bonds of our union, and attach us to you, by the new ties that dignify and strengthen society, exulting in your political elevation, we hail you brothers and fellow-citizens! and our hearts overflow with the soft sentiments of a most endeared amity.

At the foot of the same altar where the representatives and soldier-citizens of a great empire shall take the oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the king, we should swear an eternal friendship to the French—yes, gentlemen, to all the French who remain faithful to the principles which you have consecrated; for, like you, we cherish liberty; like you, we love peace.

The PRESIDENT's *answer.*

It was by aiding you in the acquisition of freedom, that the French learned to know it and to love it. The hands that have broken the shackles of freedom are not made to wear them. The French nation in this respect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotism of her king; while seas of blood were the price of your's. Courage burst asunder your chains—reason has dissolved our's. Your country was the first throne of liberty,—now she supports herself on the two worlds.

At the feast, which will give to the universe an affecting spectacle of a great union of friends; the assembly will rejoice to see the citizens of the united states of America, who now present themselves before us. Let us still be brothers, and let the two nations form but one great people.

Foreign Affairs.

Germany.

MENTZ, *Aug.* 4. THE spirit of revolution has reached this place, and for this week past our soldiers are become financiers. The regiment of Salem set the example, and has been followed by the whole garrison; subordination has been so completely reversed, that the commanding officers and quartermasters have been put under arrest by the soldiers.

France.

PARIS, *Aug.* 7. The demand made by the spanish court for fulfilment of subsisting treaties, has embarrassed men of all parties and all descriptions, in this agitated, this distracted city. The manœuvre is clearly understood; but we know not how to counteract it: to abandon Spain is not only to lose a formidable ally, but to add fresh strength to some other power.

But what we most fear is, that upon a separation from us, the spaniards will make alliance with Great-britain: besides, it is a consideration of great moment, that Spain gives every encouragement to our trade, and it is one of the principal supporters of our manufactures—this inclines the trading interest to wish for a continuance of the connection, and even influences the democratic party to wish that the quota of ships and men which Spain, by the compact, has a right to demand, may be immediately furnished. The language of our politicians is, that Holland has no variance with Spain, yet the dutch fleet is riding at Spithead; France has no quarrel with England, yet France may send a squadron of men of war to Cadiz.

Upon the whole it appears to be the wish of the nation to avoid a war, but yet to fulfil our engagements with the spanish court, by furnishing the succours now demanded conformably to the stipulations of the treaty of 1761. With respect to our monarch, his physicians are appointed to act as state spies about his person, lest the plea of indisposition should furnish the means of escaping.

England.

LONDON, *Aug.* 17. The messenger who went off to mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, on Sunday, is said to be charged with orders for a categorical answer, which will prove the final issue of the matter in dispute with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 16.

"It is said, that our cabinet have lowered the conditions upon which they will agree to a general pacification; they no longer insist upon lessening the royal preponderence in Sweden, nor do they require that the prince to rule over the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, shall be appointed by Russia.

"The following preliminary points are proposed to the porte.

"1st. A clear and concise renewal of the old treaties and agreements entered into between the two powers since the last peace; and fixing new limits of territory between the two crowns, the boundaries of which to be the Neister, and Akeirman to be ceded to Russia.

"2nd. The provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, to be declared free principalities, independent of both powers; by which means those countries will form such boundaries both to Russia and Turkey as will prevent any future misunderstanding.

"3rd. The acceptance of the above two articles will facilitate the proposal of another for the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace.

"With respect to Sweden, the empress only requires the renewal of the old treaties of Neusladt and Abo, promising to forget all that has passed."

Aug. 19. Reconciliation between Prussia & Austria

Articles of convention between Prussia and Austria, signed at Reichenbach, in Silisia, on the evening of the 27th of July.

Art. I. Austria renounces its alliance with Russia.

Art. II. Austria concludes a separate peace with the turks, and renounces all its conquests made during the war. It shall, however, retain its ancient provinces of Galicia and Ludemeria.

Art. III. Should Austria be enabled to procure by means of a friendly negociation with the turks, any exchange of territory, Prussia shall obtain from the court of Vienna, in order to preserve the balance of power, as many square miles of land belong to the austrian possessions in Uppersilesia as Austria shall obtain from the turks on the side of the Aluta.

Art. IV. The king of Prussia engages to give king Leopold his vote at the approaching election for the imperial throne, but under this express condition, *(sine qua non)* that the emperor of the romans shall never enter into alliance with Russia, in order that he may be enabled, as the chief of the germanic empire, to resist any attack which Russia might, at a future period, be induced to undertake against it.

Art. V. Austria shall have full liberty to enforce obedience from its revolted subjects in the Netherlands, under condition that the king of Hungary restores to them all the privileges which they enjoyed under Maria Theresa. (This article is guaranteed by all the mediating powers.).

Art. VI. The king of Prussia does not expect any compensation for the expenses of his warlike preparations, nor does he enforce his claim to the territories of Thorn and Dantzick.

Art. VII. Should Russia persist in carrying on the war against the porte and Sweden, and that the latter powers demand assistance of Prussia, according to the subsisting treaties, his prussian majesty shall have full liberty to accede to these demands, and the court of Vienna shall not interfere in the dispute.

Private letters, by the last spanish mail, state the force and number of the spanish fleet, which has recently sailed from Cadiz, to be as follows:

	Guns.		Guns.
Four of	112	Three of	50
One of	94	One of	44
Three of	80	Nineteen of	34
Twentythree of	74	One of	18
Two of	64	Three of	14

A daily paper asserts that the french have sixteen ships ready for sea in Brest water, well equipped and fully manned. Two more will be ready in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, August 16.

"Lord Howe has this moment made the preparative signal for sailing. We shall, in this case, either get under way this evening or tomorrow morning; a short cruize in the channel it is expected will be the extent of our trip. We shall sail with thirty one ships of the line, nine frigates, two fireships, two brigs, and two cutters, with the Roebuck, a 44 gun ship, converted into an hospital ship, though at present no fleet ever went to sea more healthy.

"His majesty will certainly be on the isle of Wight to review us on our return.

"It is intended the Royal Sovereign, of 100 guns, shall join the fleet at sea."

However careful the prussian king is of his interests in the present negociation, he is not likely to obtain his favorite object, the accession of Thorn and Dantzick, from the poles; who have, with a degree of firmness, asserted their determination to adhere to their neutrality, and not to submit to the dismemberment of their territories.

Belgrade, which so many times has been the grave of many thousand brave men, no one can lament to find, is at length to be demolished. Its prodigious strength as a frontier, either to the turks or austrians, must make it in every war, a scene of bloodshed, were the works suffered to remain in the present formidable condition.

What part France, a second time pressed, may take, is at present uncertain. Should she comply with the demands of Spain, it would be no time for England to begin preparations for war, as she would then have to cope, independent of Spain, with what may be called a new enemy; new in her government, new in her energies and resources. It is the wisdom then of Great-britain rather to rest upon than lay down her arms: as to be prepared for the worst is the prudence of all governments.

A new way to borrow money.

A farmer in Cumberland made his will, and in coming home, seemingly from market, he lost it at the door of a very rich old fellow, whose whole thoughts were running upon money. The old fellow found it at his gate, and began to read it. He there found the farmer was giving 500l. to this person, and a 1000l. to another, and a farm, in a distant country, to a third. The old man went in and fun—"Aye, aye! I always thought this fellow knew how to look about him."

In a few days the farmer came to tell him—"That

he was about to set up a manufactory; and if he could lend him 500l. it would much oblige him." The old fellow, who had the will in his hand, complied, without hesitation.

In a few days afterwaid the fellow broke, and the old man, on inquiry, found that the will was an entire fabrication, and had been dropped at his gate on purpose.

Letters from France announce an unexpected change in the french ministry: mr. Neckar having cleared himself from the aspersions of monsieur Camus, who charged him with embezzling 600 millions of livres, thinks the present a favorable opportunity of retiring. M. St. Priest stands charged with being privy to all plots for a counter revolution. M. de la Tour du Pin, has excited suspicions by weakening the garrisons on the frontiers—and has been severely handled by the committee *militaire*.

The keeper of the seals, the archbishop de Bourdeaux is charged with remissness in not forwarding the decrees of the national assembly to the distant provinces. M. de Montmorin is known to be a friend to the revolution; but silence for six weeks respecting the demands of Spain, has appeared singular: he has his share of public odium—and inflamatory writers are daily endeavoring to rouse and alarm the public mind respecting these matters, in such manner as induces an expectation of a general change.

The king of the french has lately been indisposed—but he is so far recovered as to have lost every symptom of a fever.

The decree of the 19th of June obliged the french nobility to strip themselves of their titles, and efface their arms, and to return to the rank of citizens. A nobleman enveloped the arms on the pannals of his carriage in a cloud, and wrote under it, *It will only pass over*: the commissaries of the district of Bonne Nouvelle went with the national guard to his house, when a painter, whom they had taken with them effaced the whole, and in the place of the motto, wrote, —*It has passed over.*

Last week a person of Exeter drowned in a pail of water several puppies, which were kept at the bottom of the pail for an hour, by a mop being placed upon them; and they were then buried in a dung-hill. A child about two days afterwards dug them up; and they all appeared alive, having been revived by the heat of the dung-hill. Mr. Tissot a french surgeon, records in his writings, that a person who had laid under water about six hours, had been restored to life by similar means.

The following information was brought by the french mail of yesterday, and is part of a letter from Genoa.

"From the day the new created emperor of Morocco ascended the throne, he manifested the most violent despotism, though it was said he assured all the different powers of his intention to keep up that harmony which his father established. Yet notwithstanding such profession, this monster from some misunderstanding or false report, took umbrage at the spanish consul, and to be revenged, had him put into a large cask, and ordered that he should be rolled about the streets of Salle until he expired."

United Columbia.

Southcarolina.

CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 25. } A French schooner from cape Francois, bound to St. Mary's, was lately wrecked off an uninhabited island, belonging to the Bahamas; the crew of which got to the shore, and had been there eight days, when capt. Harvey humanely took them on board his vessel, and brought them [fifteen in number] safely to this port.

Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, *Sept.* 29. It is with pleasure we acquaint our readers, that a number of gentlemen, who have the good and prosperity of this thriving town at heart, have agreed to make congress a compliment of 400 acres of valuable land, laid off in lots in the vicinity of Georgetown, for the use of the federal buildings.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 4. By captain Curven of the brig Mary, who arrived here yesterday, after a passage of 38 days from Corunna, we have been favored with the following intelligence:

On the 18th of August, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. a fire broke out in Madrid, and continued with such progress in spite of all efforts to prevent it, that when the post left Madrid at 12 at night, there had then burnt to the ground above 800 houses, and the fire continued.

Same day was executed, the frenchman who attempted to kill the prime minister the 13th of June last.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 29. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Saintjohn, (Newbrunswick) to his friend in this town, dated 14th Sept.* 1790. "Our whole conversation is engrossed by an action tried last Saturday, in which the well known general Benedict Arnold was plaintiff, and your acquaintance mr. Monson Hayt was defendant. The action was brought by the former to recover damages for scandalous words spoken by the latter, who had accused him very publicly of wilfully setting fire to his store, (which was burned down two years ago, with a large quantity of goods, supposed near £.4,000 sterling worth) and of robbing or stealing from him a large sum of money. The trial lasted 17 hours, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 20s. damages. So cheap do we estimate the character of a brigadiergeneral here. Nine of the jury were for giving him only six pence; and had it not been for the charge of robbing, that was not fully proved, mr. Hayt would have cast him and got costs. Every body here rejoices at it, as mr. Hayt is greatly esteemed, and the other as much detested as amongst you. There were many circumstances bro't to show the fire was designed—but the most striking was this, that the general's son, who slept in the store, and who was alarmed before the fire began to blaze, kept the door fast until he could not remain in safety any longer, and thereby prevented people from coming in to extinguish it, which might have been easily done, had he opened the door when he was first roused, and when the people were let in by him at last, he pretended that he was only just awaked. The general too was proved to have suborned a witness to perjure himself by giving false evidence respecting the removal of some sail cloth to a large amount, which he had sent away from the store, and reported to the underwriters as burnt; he also charged the underwriters with some stills worth several hundred pounds, which were not in the store. This is part of the proof against him; in short, such a scene of wickedness was brought to light, as I never was witness to before. The general, however, bears all without showing the least symptom of discomposure, and would, I doubt not, if sentenced to the gallows, make his exit like a true Tyburn hero."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *October* 25.

Disturbances in Martinique.

Captain Wells, who arrived at Boston the 1st inst. in 25 days from Gaudaloupe, says, that intelligence had been received from Martinique, which mentioned the soldiers having joined the inhabitants; that they had taken possession of Fortroyal; that the general had absconded; that 400 men were in pursuit of him; and that the present disturbances there exceeded any they had experienced before.

The last intelligence from french Hispaniola, dated August 20, says, that all is confusion in the different ports of that island. Business almost wholly neglected, and people violent in their exertions to humble the retainers to the old french government. It is added, that great numbers of the french inhabitants of Hispaniola are preparing to come and settle under the more peaceable auspices of the united states.

We are informed that his excellency the governor took his seat in council on Wednesday last.

Married, last Thursday evening, mr. SAMUEL WEBSTER, of this town, merchant, to the amiable miss LAVINIA HOPKINS, daughter of the late BENJAMIN HOPKINS, deceased: a young lady possessed of the agreeable qualifications requisite to render the hymeneal chain pleasant and easy.

"The supremest bliss in life,
"Is the kind, the virtuous wife:
"Love's a spark of heav'nly flame,
"Lent to warm the human frame."

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature to his friend in this town, dated October 19.

"Business at present goes on slowly; probably it will last us three weeks longer: I have no doubt but the terms offered by Newyork will be accepted of and and a convention called this session. I have nothing new to communicate, only that miss MARY ANNE ALLEN daughter of our late old friend the general is dead."

CIVIL OFFICERS *for the year ensuing.*

His excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, esq. governor.

His honor PETER OLCOT, esq. lieutenantgovernor.

The hon. SAMUEL MATTOCKS, esq. treasurer.

COUNCILLORS.

The honorable, Samuel Safford, Isaac Tichenor, Peter Olcott, Jonathan Hunt, John Strong, Jacob Bayley, Timothy Brownson, Thomas Porter, Ebenezer Walbridge, John Fassett, Nathaniel Niles and Luke Knoulton, esquires.

JOSEPH FAY, esq. secretary to the governor and council.

Hon. GIDEON OLIN, esq. speaker of the house of assembly.

ROSWELL HOPKINS, esq. secretary of the state.

LEWIS R. MORRIS, esq. clerk to the house.

The honorable Jonathan Arnold, esq. was elected a councillor, in the room of governor Olcott.

The honorable Nathaniel Chipman is elected chief justice, and the hon Noah Smith and Samuel Knights, esquires, side judges.

A roll of the members of the house of representatives will be in our next

His excellency governor ROBINSON'*s speech on quitting the supreme magistracy.*

Gentlemen of the council and house of representatives,

AT the last annual election of the officers of this government, there was no choice made by the freemen of the supreme magistrate of the state; it was therefore the duty of the council and house of representatives, by their joint ballot, to elect some person to that office; it was the pleasure of the two houses to honor me with the appointment, of which I cheerfully accepted, and am conscious to myself that I have faithfully discharged my duty in the execution of that trust.

It appears from the present election, that the freemen have given their suffrages in favor of his excellency governor CHITTENDEN, I heartily acquiesce in the choice, and shall, with the greatest satisfaction, retire to private life, where I expect to enjoy that peace which naturally results from a consciousness of having done my duty.

The freemen have an undoubted right, when they see it for the benefit of the community, to call forth their citizens from behind the curtain of private life, and make them their rulers, and for the same reason to dismiss them at pleasure and elect others in their place, this privilege is essential to all free, and to republican governments. As a citizen I trust I shall ever feel for the interest of the state: the confidence the freemen have repeatedly placed in me ever since the first formation of government, lays me under additional obligation to promote their true interest.

Fellow citizens of the legislature, I wish you the benediction of heaven in the prosecution of the important business of the present session; that all your consultations may terminate for the glory of God and the interest of the citizens of this state, and that both those in public and private life may so conduct, in the several spheres in which God in his providence shall call them to act, as that, when death shall close the scene of life, we may each of us have the satisfaction of a good conscience and meet the approbation of our JUDGE.

Answer of the house of representatives to governor Robinson's speech.

ALTHOUGH the suffrages of the freemen of Vermont have replaced his excellency governor Chittenden in the chair of government, for the year ensuing, yet their representatives in general assembly are happy in having an opportunity of expressing their entire satisfaction with your late administration; and beg you to accept their warmest thanks for the services you have rendered them.

In republics like ours, every citizen has an equal right to be elected into the first office of government: upon this principle, we flatter ourselves you will feel no regret in retiring from office, and mixing with your fellow citizens, till they shall again call you up to public view.

In your retirement, we wish you the full enjoyment of all the happiness and tranquility which result from domestic life, and a consciousness of having discharged every duty both as a private citizen and a chief magistrate with faithfulness and integrity.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect, your excellency's
most obedient humble servant,
(by order of the house)
GIDEON OLIN, speaker.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, CASTLETON, *October* 14, 1790.

HIS excellency the commander in chief takes this method to inform lieut. col. Lee, commanding officer, and the other officers and troops reviewed by him on the day of election, that their uniform and martial appearance merits his warmest approbation.

The artillery commanded by capt. ERWIN, and the respective companies of cavalry belonging to major CLARK's squadron, commanded by captains CLARK, HOOKER and COBB; the light infantry companies commanded by captains HOOKER, CHANDLER, RAMSDEL, JOHNSON and CLEVELAND, performed the different evolutions of the day with such propriety and good order, as would have reflected honor on the best disciplined troops.

It is with the highest satisfaction that his excellency returns his grateful acknowledgments for the polite attention shewn to him and the officers present.

JOSEPH FAY, *Adjutant General.*

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the honorable court of probate for the district of Addison, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of William Danaghy, late of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of William Slade, in said Cornwall, on the first Monday of December and January next, from one till eight o'clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

WILLIAM SLADE,
ABEL LINSLEY,

October, 20th, 1790. 2t 3

Parnassian Chronicle.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

BIONIS IDYLLIUM SECUNDUM. PARAPHRASED.

As a sportive young fowler was ranging a grove,
On a high bushy bough he espied little *Love*,
Who wantonly waving his limbs while at play,
Appear'd to our sportsman a fine feather'd Jay;
Exulting with joy he his birdlime prepares,
And hopes to allure little *Love* to his snares;
But *Love*, wily *Love*, well acquainted with all
That can either the mind or the body enthrall,
Continued his pastime, nor heeded the boy,
Fully conscious he could not his pleasures destroy.
The stripling at length disappointed and vext,
At the strange bird's behaviour most likely perplext,
To a neighbouring husbandman eagerly flew,
And pointed where *Cupid* sat perch'd full in view;
As the old ploughman smiled he shook his grey hairs,
"Fly! fly my sweet son from yon little beast's snares,
"Oh! how happy for you, if forever as now,
"He leaves you unnotic'd, and hops on the bough:
"But when manhood has ripen'd and fill'd you with blood,
"He will creep to the fountain, and poison the flood."

Written by a young lady who was seduced and deserted by her lover.

WHERE now is that sun of repose,
Which once us'd to shine on my breast,
With the morn that so genially rose,
And at night sat so kindly to rest?
Withdrawn now, alas! from my sight,
On the morning no longer it beams!
And instead of contentment at night,
Now horror embitters my dreams.

O *Belmour!* why e'er did I hear,
What I knew must be death to believe;
Or drink up a strain in my ear,
When I knew it was meant to deceive?
In vain the dark grove did I try,
Some respite from sorrow to find,
For ah! from the world may I fly,
But cannot escape from my mind.

In the thickest recess of the shade,
My conscience cries, ah! guilty fair!
What a wretch a fond father you've made,
What a mother you've plung'd in dispair.
The zephyrs' soft innocent gale
Now seems at my conduct to roar,
And the stream as it winds through the vale,
Cries, Flavia is spotless no more.

At church in the moment of pray'r
Remorse shakes her terrible rod,
And harrows my soul with despair,
Tho' I kneel at the throne of my God.
'Tis just, but I cannot complain,
For *Belmour* still dwells in my eye;
And this bosom, so basely betray'd,
Still heaves with too tender a sigh.

In spight of religion's pure breath,
The softest ideas will rise;
I doat on destruction and death,
While I labor to hate and despise.
Come grave, then thou best of reliefs,
Regardless of season or time,
At once put an end to my grief's
And throw a dark viel o'er my crime.

Yet, cease not, ye tears, still to flow,
From the fount of contrition and love,
Exuberant sorrow below
May purchase a pardon above.
Where tears shall be wip'd from the eye,
And torture remov'd from the breast,
Each paingiving heartrending sigh
Shall be lost in unchangeable rest.

Miscellany.

From the HUDSON WEEKLY GAZETTE.

EDUCATION.

EVERY nation supports the dignity of her character, in proportion to the progress she makes in the liberal arts and sciences. Greece, Rome and Greatbritain, are set forth as patterns to all future ages. It is with shame we must confess, that to them we are indebted for all (comparatively speaking) of our historical, political, philosophical, and astronomical knowledge. As nations acquire honor and renown, in proportion as they step forward in the great scale of literature: so likewise it will follow of consequence, that states, cities, towns and villages, will rise above each other as they excel in this noble virtue. This state has never been distinguished very greatly for learning; notwithstanding there are some of the most eminent characters of any in the union residing in its limits; but many of the learned characters in this state received their education in other states, and emigrated into this. Not only ought we to encourage public seminaries here in this state, but we ought to be exceedingly delicate and discretionary in educating the youth, when they are receiving the first rudiments; for if they acquire a lisping, stammering and drawling habit of reading and pronouncing at this period, it is with the greatest difficulty that they can be perfectly liberated from it; therefore, we ought to use judgment in procuring men of fit education, for our private as well as public schools.

In youth, when the mind is not biassed by any false prejudices, but free and open to receive good or bad impressions, is the time to accomplish the mind in all the necessary branches of learning; to form that system of manners by which they distinguish themselves upon the universal stage of action, and to instill into their tender minds the principles of virtue—'*Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd.*'

In the education of youth much depends upon the formation of the manners; as they grow in years they will naturally encrease in action; this action will be accompanied with certain manners, which will be either impertinent and disgustful, or graceful and becoming. Children acquire their ideas mostly by sensation, or that operation of the mind whereby the senses are immediately concerned, viz. observation, hearing, seeing, &c. therefore we ought to be discretionary in educating the rising generation. As children have the manners of action continually before their eyes, they will of course, by the laws of imitation, be habituated to the same actions and the manners attending them. In education, much, I may safely say, depends upon the superintendance in respect to manners—if instructed by one of accomplished manners, and who is acquainted with human nature, they will of consequence form a good system—if instructed by a Frenchman, the habits of the French,—and if by a clown, the habits of a clown. Let us therefore be no longer deceived by those ignorant and idle drones who are destroying the innocent flowers of society. An error hath long prevailed in this country, in a greater part of the towns and villages, viz. If a person comes along and offers himself as a schoolmaster upon low terms, it will strike the minds of the populace very agreeably; consequently a committee is appointed to examine and agree with him, which is, perhaps, after this manner.

Q. Do you understand arithmetic well?

A. *Why yes, I* bleve *so, for I studded a book called the schoolmaster's Sistant, I think they call it, twice through a* porpos, *under the care of my grannum.*

Q. Are you a good reader?

A. *Why* I bleve *I can read mid ing well; but I dont know the stops and corresponds, for I never studded gramur.*

Q. How do you write?

A. *Why I can write a midling legible hand; but my fingers are very stiff and clumsy now; for I have been to work very hard this summer past; however I shall improve, I trust.*

Q. What is your price per month?

A. *Why four dollars and be boarded.*

Q. What pay do you expect?

A. *O pay me in your way: Any kind of truck pay will answer me: I have a family.*

Subsequent to this agreement he is furnished with a large school. But my dear friends and fellow subjects do hear me one word; if you give truck pay you must expect truck instruction. Let us, therefore, throw off the mask which has so long blinded us, and put on the breastplate of discretion, by which we may do justice to ourselves, justice to our children, and honor to our country.

PORTIUS.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session in Oct. 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in WHITINGHAM, and apppointed me the subscriber to collect said tax: this is to give public notice to the landowners and proprietors of Whitingham, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, (if not prevented by previous payment) as will pay their respective taxes, with legal cost, on the 7th day of January next, at nine oclock forenoon, at the dwellinghouse of lieutenant CALVIN MUNN, in Whitingham.

JSESSE GROVES, *constable.*

Whitingham, Oct. 11, 1790. 1*3

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of the governor and council of the state, an execution, directing me to collect of the proprietors of the township of MARSHFIELD, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, the sum of twentythree pounds three shillings and eight pence—these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township, that so much of their respective shares will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of colonel THOMAS JOHNSON, innholder, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay their proportions of the aforesaid sum, with the legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

JOHN G. BAYLEY, *collector.*

Newbury, Sept. 13*th*, 1790. 20W22

State of VERMONT, }
Orange county, ss. }

WHEREAS the treasurer of the state of Vermont has issued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of the following townships, the respective sums annexed to each of the same, viz.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Random,	20	6	3	Wenlock,	20	6	3
Barton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Maidstone,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy,	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Caldersburgh,	20	6	3	Brunswick,	23	3	8
Whitlow's grant,	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
				Guildhall,	23	3	8
Minehead,	23	3	8				

I shall therefore proceed to sell at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of colonel THOMAS JOHNSON, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, so much of the proprietor's right in each of said townships, unless the proprietors of each township, before that time, pay to me their respective proportions.

FRYE BAYLEY, *sheriff.*

Newbury, Sept. 15*th*, 1790. 0W2

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont appointed a committee to make a county road through the town of TUNBRIDGE, in the county of Orange; and the committee having done the business according to the directions of the legislature, and the county court allowed the accounts of the committee, which cost is to the amount of two pounds six shillings on each right of land in said Tunbridge: this is therefore to notify the proprietors and landowners of said Tunbridge, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of mr. ELIAS CURTIS, in said Tunbridge, on the third Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment, to SETH AUSTIN, esq. in said Tunbridge. The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Samuel Catlin,	46s.	Hartman Vandoser,	23/6
Henry Allen,	9/6	Jesse Welden,	7/6
Daniel Allen,	31/4	James Welden,	22/6
Timothy Brownson,	3/9	David Walker,	15s.
Ezra Hecock,	15s.	Abiel Williams,	40s.
Obadiah Noble,	46s.	Joseph Waterhouse,	30s.
Samuel Bush,	46s.	M. H. Wentworth,	15s.
William Buck,	16/3	Joseph Newmarch,	29/3
Waltar Brant,	15s.	Stephen Hawley,	7/6
George Brinley,	7/4	Roswell Kilburn,	9/9
Hezekiah Camp,	11/3	Samuel Lane,	15s.
Hezekiah Camp, jun.	12/4	Elisha Noble,	45s.
Joshua Tucker,	15s.		

FRYE BAYLEY, *sheriff.*

Newbury, Sept. 20. 1790. 0W2

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that he has received in addition to his former assortment, a very general supply of european and westindia

GOODS;

which he disposes of on the very lowest terms for READY PAY, and that ONLY: in consequence of the many disappointments he has met with in giving too general a credit, he is induced to sell for ready pay; but at such reduced prices as cannot fail of encouraging all who wish to purchase goods uncommonly cheap; and all who wish to become purchasers are desired to call and be assured of the truth of the assertion.

From a plentiful harvest, he earnestly requests all indebted to him, or the late partnership of BISHOP & JENKS, (dissolved) to make payment on or before the 25th day of October next, or suits will be commenced against them. Should any, after this seasonable notice, neglect settling their accounts, as requested, the subscriber will conceive himself highly justifiable in using his utmost exertions to collect the same by law: which he is determined upon.

JOSEPH JENKS.

Granville, Sept. 25*th*, 1790. 9*2

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN away clandestinely from the dwellinghouse of NICHOLAS BROWN, of WINDSOR, in MASSACHUSETTS, a darkbay MARE, rising fourteen hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, is remarkable for having bunches behind her ears, a natural trotter and very highlived, six years old, and was shod all round when taken away. Whoever will return said MARE to the subscriber, or secure her and send word to him so that he may obtain his property again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and if the villain is detained, TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH TYLER.

ADAMS, October 18, 1790.

N. B. The person who took the mare, is a short thick man, light complexion, about thirty years old, had on a short blue coat, and nankeen trowsers, with boots drawn over them, and calls his name SHOTS.